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Antigonish, Nova Scotia, Thursday, December 15, 1910.

THE CASKET.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING.

YEARLY SUBSCRIPTIONS, \$1.00. Subscriptions discontinued until all arrear ages thereon are paid, abscriptions in United States are discontinued at expiration of period paid for.

ADVERTISING RATES,

SIXTY CENTS
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THURSDAY, DECEMBER 15.

When is the Rev. Mr. Batty, of oncton, going to act on that suggeson of ours, and prove himself better an the Jesuits by going forth, as iey have done, into the dark places savagery and exposing himself to ysical torture? When is he going turn his back on the comforts of oncton, as Jesuits have turned neirs on still more comfortable aces, and give the savages a chance put red hot coals between his toes; njoint his fingers from his hands as ney did to Father Joques; and actice similar little pleasantries on him. We assure him he would t on much farther in the estimation all denominations in that way, than preaching sensational predictions the subjugation of Canada by the ope, and writing remnants of stale d long-exploded humbug to the

We dare say that Church Work will ink that Sir Wilfrid Laurier does t understand the French language. me weeks ago we told Church Work at the French word "hommages" eans, when used socially, "respects' d nothing more. On December 6th, answer to Dr. Sproule and Colonel .m. Hughes, Sir Wilfrid Laurier ade the following statement in the ouse of Commons:

"The facts appear to be as follows: -On the 7th of September, the following marconigram was published in the Montreal newspapers as having been sent to Cardinal Vannutelli by Mr.

"TADOUSAC, Auot, 1910 "A son Excellence le Legat Papal.
"sur le bateau.

"L'Administrateur gouvernement de Canada presente ses hommages a son Excellence et lui souhaite le bien-("Signee), GIROUARD."

"Which I would translate as fol-TADOUSAC, August, 1910.

"To His Excellency the Papal Legate:
"On board steamer.

"The administrator of the Government of Canada presents his respects to His Excellency and bids him wel-(Signed), GIROUARD," come.

All that we said last week about the Chronicle's outrageous treatment of the Archbishop of Montreal, we now repeat, and apply to the Sydney Daily Post. The Chronicle's desparch was dated "Ottawa, Nov. 30," and appeared in that paper on Dec. 1st. The Post's despatch was dated 'Montreal, Dec. 5," and appeared in that paper on Dec. 7th, in the morning edition, and presumably in the afternoon edition of Dec. 6th. It was the same as the Chronicle's despatch except that it had, with reference to the letters in La Presse, "said to have been inspired from high authority," instead of "said to have been inspired by Monsignor Bruchesi." The Star Maciulay wrote: used the former words; but the Star had the decency to leave out the worst portions of the despatch. And will the Post explain how its despa ch came to be headed "Montreal, Dec. 5," when the thing had been sent over the wires from Ottawa five days before that date? There are degrees even in "yellow journalism." The Chronicle was content to publish, as its chief head ine over the iniqui ous desputch, - "Bruchesi may get the red hat," and to reserve for its smallest headline the suggestion that he Cranmer rose into favor by serving Henry in the disgraceful affair of his first divorce. He projournalism should lack no possible element that language can add to it : for its chief headline was : "A Canadian Cardinal may be elected the Vicar of Chris ." This was to be done in its first stages by the influence of Mr. Bourassa and the use of money.

Mr. T. P. O'Connor gave an effective answer to the contemptible party cry of the Unionists in England-"American dollars," - when he reminded an English audience that Canadian Henry was dead, that the doctrine dollars, had been contributed to the was false. He was, however, not at a

Irish Nationalist funds; and that he had collected them; and that the most eminent public men in Canada had aided, sympathized with, and encouraged him. Of all the mean arguments ever used in British politics, this "dollar" argument is probably the very meanest. It ill becomes the British Unionists, representing as they do, the power of that shameless landlord class which has bled white the people of Ireland, to repreach them with one of the results of the poverty which they produced in Ireland. If Mr. Redmond has had to cross the sea for money to keep up his party organization, his critics might bear in mind that there is many a huge fortune piled up in English banks, which the toiled - s'ained hands of the Irish peasan's earned for indolent and worthless absentee landlords, who are to-day siding the Unionists in their shrill execrations against "American dollars," Those dol'ars were honorably earned in a fore'gn land by Irishmen who would be to-day good British citizens in a prosperous Ireland, had theiniquitous landlord sys'em not been kept on foot half a century too long by the very men whose worn-out order and moss-covered institutions the Unionists are so anxious to preserve. The Sydney Daily Post dished up to its readers on the 3rd inst., in its editorial column an editorial from the London Daily Mail, perhaps through a sense of its own inability to formulate any views on the subject that would be worth hearing. We note the following sentence therein:

"And the Government have been driven to their line of destruction by their Irish conqueror, Mr. Redmond, who, again, is driven by the donors of the 200,000 "good American dollars" for which the peace and trade and Constitution of England are being shameless'y so'd."

The Post, being thousands of miles distant from the scene of the political conflict, and presumably not excited thereby, sets this before its readers in cold blood, as we must suppose. Can the Post tell its readers how much the Irish landlords contributed to the Union'st election funds? Has the Post heard of the action taken by the Unionists of Ulster the other day, when they subscribed \$50,000.00, and uttered their determination never to submit to a Parliament at Dublin How would a little article on treason do for the next issue of the Post with ultra-loyal Ulster as the horrible

HOW THE CHURCH WAS PRE-SERVED IN ENGLAND.

Rev. E. A. Harris, of Mahone, told an audience in the Church of England Institute at Halifax the other night,

"It was the Church that Jesus Mother and of England, and no barriers that man can make can bar the great giver of truth and Christian organiza ion which flows from the days of Christ to our own. Without one break through all the ages since the same Divine Society has existed in

The reverend gentleman would do well to read the Protestant Dr. James Gairdner's account of how Henry VIII. came to be "Supreme Head of the Church," and of the politico - religious manipulations of that saintly continuator of the Church of Jesus, Thomas Cromwell, minister of the Crown under the same Henry, also he may have forgotten, for the moment, that other holy preserver, not to say reformer, of the Church of Jesus, Cranmer, of whom the anti-Catholic

Among the statesmen and prelates who principally gave the tone to the religious changes, there is one, and one only, whose conduct not even partiality itself can attribute to any other than interested motives. I is not strange therefore, that his character should have been the subject of flerce controversy. We need not say that we speak of Cranmer. statesman, he will not appear a much worse man than Wolsey, Gardiner, Cromwell or Somerset. But, when an attempt is made to set him up as a saint, it is scarcely possible for any man of sense who knows the history of the times, to preserve his gravity moted he marriage of Anne Bol yn with the King. He p nounced that marriage null and v bound the shameless tyrant to Anne of Cleves. He at ached himself to Crom-well while the fortunes of Cr mwe l flourished. He voted for cut ing off Cromwell's head without a trial when the tide of royal favour turned. He conformed backwards and forwards as the King changed his mind. He assisted, while Henry lived, in condemning to the flames those who denied the doctrine of transubstantiation. He found out, as soon as

loss for people to burn. The authority of his station and of his grey hairs was employed to overcome the dis-gust with which an intelligent and virtuous child regarded persecution. Intolerance is always bad. But the sanguinary intolerance of a man who thus wavered in his creed excites a loathing to which it is difficult to give expression without calling foul names. Equally false to political and to religious obligations, the primare was first the tool of Somerset, and then the tool of Northumberland. When the Protector wished to put his own brother to death, without even the semblance of a trial, he found a ready instrument in Cranmer, In spite of the canon law, which forbade a churchman to take any part in matters of blood, the archbishop signed the warrant for the atrocious sentence. When Somerset had been in his turn destroyed, his destroyer received the support of Cranmer in a wicked attempt to change the course of the succession. The apology made for him by his admirers only renders his conduct more contemptible. He complied, it is said, against his better udgment, because he could not resist the en rea ies of Edward. A holy prelate of sixty, one would think, might be better employed by the bed-

side of a dying child, than in committing crimes at the request of the young disciple. If Cranmer had shown half as much firmness when Edward requested him to commit treason as he had before shown when Edward requested him not to commit murder, he might have saved the country from one of the greatest misfortunes that it ever underwent. He became, from whatever motive, the acvirtuous scruples of another young and amiable mind were to be overcome, as Edward had been forced into persecution, Jane was to be seduced into treason. No tran-action in our annals is more unjustifiable than this. If a hereditary title were to be respected, Mary possessed it. If a parliamen ary title were preferable, Mary possessed that also. If the interest of the Protestant religion required a departure from the ordinary rule of succession, that interest would have been best served by raising

tunately seme better men than Cran-

mer, took in this most reprehensible

The plot failed; Popery triumphed and Cranmer recanted. Most people look on his recantation as a single blemish on an honorab'e life, the frailty of an unguarded moment. But, in fact, his recentation was in strict accordance with the system on which he had constantly ac ed. It was part of a regular habit. It was not the first recantation that he had made; and, in all propability, if it had answered his purpose, it would not have been the last. We do not blame him for not choosing to be burned alive. Itsis no very severe reproach to any person that he does not possess heroic fortitude. But surely a man who liked the fire so little should have had some sympathy for others. A persecutor who inflicts nothing which he is not ready to endure deserves some respect. But when a man who loves his doc rines more than the lives of his neighbours, loves his own little nis benevolence. But his martyrdom, it is said, redeemed every; hing. It is extraordinary that so much ignorance shou'd exist on this subject. He died solely because be could not help it. He never retracted his recantation till he found be had made it

o vain. Toe Queen was fully resolved that, Ca holic or Protestant, he should burn. Then he spoke out, as p-ople generally speak out when they are at the point of death and have nothing to hope or to fear on earth. If Mary had suffered him to live, we suspect that he would have heard Mass and received absolution, like a good Catholic, till the accession of Elizabeth, and that he would then have purch sed, by another apostasy, the power of buring men be ter and braver than hims-if. We do not men, however, to represent him as a mons er of wickedness. He was not wantonly cruel or treacherous. He was merely a supple, timid, interested courtier, in times of frequent and violent change. That which has always been represented as his dis in guishing virue, the faci i y with which he forgave his enemies, be'ongs o the charac er. Slaves of his class are never vindictive, and never grateful. A present interest effaces past services and past injuries from their minds together. Their on y object is self-pr-se va ion; and for this they c nciliate those who wrong them, just s they abondon those who serve them Before we extor a man for his forgiving temper, we should inquire whether he is above revenge or be ow

This seourging, one of the most severe we have ever read, was given by a Protestant historian to one of the chief 1 aders and promo ers of the Church. And he continues:

"Somerset had as I tile principle as his coadjut r. Of Herry, an ortho-rdox Ca holic, except that he chose to be his own Pope, and of Elizabeth, who certainly had no objection to the theology of Rome, we need say nothing. These four persons were the great au hors of the Eaglish Reformation. Three of the Eaglish Reformation. ion. Three of them had a direct interest in the extension of the royal what motives, and on what plan, such

persons would be inclined to remodel articles, we tried to make plain just argue in favor of them? If so, our the Church."

And Rev. Mr. Harris thinks the Church of Jesus has been preserved intact and pure in England since Christianity wasplanted there How does he dispose of "these four persons"; and in what shape did religion in England emerge from their

CONSPIRACIES AGAINST RELIGION.

XVII.

SENATOR ROSS DEFENDS FREE-MASONRY.

We interrupt the regular course of these articles for the purpose of placing before our readers the following letter from Hon. William Ross, Senator, which he asks us to publish:

OTTAWA, December 1st, 1910.

The Editor of the Antigonish Casket: Perhaps you will kindly favor me with my observations on the series of letters in your paper stating re-peatedly that Freemasonry is the enemy of religion. It is an insult to our grand Order to be classed as the enemy of anything that is Christian or good. We could give a list of prominent divines who still continue to take interest in the Masonic Order. His Lordship the Bishop of London, and the Bishop of Glasgow, who at-tended the convention of their Church in Halifax, belong to our Order. Bishop of Glasgow is from the Isle of Skye, and I had the pleasure of con-versing with him in the Gaelic lan-guage. There are in our Province 5,500 Freemasons in good standing, who are as moral and perhaps as religious as the citizens of Antigonish. Let us spend no time in tracing the origin of Freemasonry but examine its history as it exists at present. The history of your own church has improved, there is no punishment assigned to anyone who is a Protestant; it was not so during the days of the Inquisition. While not believing in all the tenets of your Church, still we hold that there are many Christians in it as among the Protestant denominations. The writer has been a Master-Mason for 67 years, and has passed through all its stages, as grand secretary and grand master, has at-tended the meeting of our lodge with scheme, much of the severity with which Protestant were afterwards treated must in fairness be ascribed. much regularity, and we never heard an expression uttered that could not be said at a prayer meeting. Do you real y believe that I would continue to belong to the Order if there was anything in it that reflected on your Church. True, the Grand Orient of France has discarded the Bible from off its altars, and our belief in God is not necessary for membership. The Grand Lodge of England has issued an order preventing the admission of members of the rand Orient into its ledges; it is the same in Ireland and Scotland as well as in the Colonies and the United States. Here you have a right to condemn the Grand Orient of France as the enemy of religion, and of everything that is good. This statement that the Ten Commandments is not binding on Freemasons cannot be proved, for if any Mason in good standing were to break any of those commandmen s he would after trial be expelled from the finger bet er than his doctrines, a very simple argument a fortiori will conduct of the Order is that none has been expelled for four years. Washington, the first President of the United States, and six of the members who signed the Declaration of Independence, were prominent Free-masons. I may take you into our confidence so much as to say that the Holy Scriptures are open on our altars, and lodges are opened and closed with prayer. Candidates for Freemasonry must declare that it is a voluntary act. We are not anxious that any Roman Catholic would join the Order, as the Church would bring him to task, and he would have to choose the selection of the from the other. We have in Windsor, N. S. a Masonic home with 75 acres of land and fine buildings, costing over \$13,-000, where aged and indigent Free masons, their wives, widows or daughters are comfortably provided for, which is a sufficient proof that we are not enemies of religion. Freemasonry does not pretend to be a distinct system of religion as it admits those of every Protestant denomination, a be lef in God is essentially necessary There is a wrong idea that Freemasons would try and protect anyone who would break the moral law. While we are commanded to protect the character of a brother Mason as far as it can fair y be done. murder, treason, te ony and all other acts convery to the law of God and the ordinances of the realm are specially excepted. We submit for your careful perusal two lectures which we delivered on Freemasomy before Virgin Lodge, which we continue to be a member, and ask your careful perusal. We may advert to those series of let ers in rour paper if this one will be published. Yours faithfully,
W. Ross.

Before we enter into discussion with Senator Ross, we wish to assure him Eiglish Sece s'on from the Catholic of our sincere and unfaiting personal respect; and we hope that nothing that we have written, or shall write, in criticism of the system, science, order, institution, (or howsoever otherwise its votaries have called it). of Freemasonry, has been or will be, taken by anyone as a personal indictment of a man who enjoys in Nova Scotia a degree of public esteem prerogative. The fourth was the ready tool of any who could frighten him. It is not difficult to see from what motives and on what rian such

what our object and purpose were. A knowledge of what we have already written is, of course, necessary, to the understanding of what we shall now write, for, we cannot impose upon our readers a repetition of previous articles. Therefore, we hope that Senator Ross has read the series through. We must, however, repeat this much: The scope and purpose of these articles is, (1) to examine Freemasonry with reference to its aims, its teachings, its purposes; the instruction it offers to its adherents its theories respecting God and religion, and respecting the duties and obligations of men towards God and each other; (2) to see whether such aims, purposes and teachings are the same in all countries; (3) to examine its record in the politics of Europe; to compare the "advanced" utterances of the lodges of Europe with the advanced utterances of the highest Masonic authorities in North America: and to ascertain whether there is, in Masonry the world over, a foundation of anti-Christian principles, which are, in certain countries, allowed to rest in theory only, whilst in other countries they are carried to their logical conclusions and consequences, or whether there are different Freemasonries in different countries. We have never sought to indict all Masons. Such a course would be madness. On the contrary we have expressly quoted for our readers, in our article XIV., the words of Pope Leo XIII. in the very Encyclical in which he condemned Freemasonry, which we here repeat, in order that there may be no longer any misunderstanding as to the object of these articles, and that Senator Ross may fully realize that we write against a system of principles and teachings, not against men, many of whom, we believe, are guilty

fully accept. Pope Leo said: 'He did not wish to accuse each Mason in particular, nor even each one of the secret societies, of all the crimes which are committed by the societies in general. Among the adep's there are some who ignore the veritable objects of their organiza-tions, and among those who well realize what those objects are, there may be some who do not approve certain consequences of their prin-ciples, while others may not dare to apply those consequences. Be this as it may, we must judge Freemasonry by its principles, rather than by a few particular facts.'

of nothing werse than giving blind

adherence to a system of which they

have made but little study, or of

clinging long to an order whose teach-

ings they cannot, in their hearts,

We hope that this will end all misunderstanding as to what the scope and purpose of our articles are.

We wish to address ourselves to two main points in Senator Ross' letter, first, his assertion that Freemasonry does not deserve to be called auti-Christian; and, secondly, that there is a better and higher Freemasonry in Great Britain, the Colonies and the United Sta'es, than that France has applied its principles to the conduct of public affairs.

In a pamphlet which Senator Ross has sent us, entitled "The History of Freemasonry in Nova Scotia," to which pamphlet we hope to refer later on, he is described as "M. W. Bro. Hon. William Rose, Senator, Past Grand Master Grand Lodge of Nova Scotia." This, we presume, gives him some standing in the Order -just how much, he could tell our readers, we suppose better than we can. We are not, however, aware that, beyond the little pamphlet in question, he has contributed anything to Masonic literature. We feel, therefore, that we put no slight upon Senctor Ross' Masenic knowledge or standing, when we decine to rank him side by side with A bert G. Mackey and Albert Pike as an authori y upon Masonry, its aims, objects, theories and teachings.

And be it observed that we have ourselves had very little to say about Masonry. All through these ar iel's we have quoted, verbation, from Mackey, Pike, McClenachan, and others whose standing in Ma onic literature is beyond question. Senator Ross himself quo es Mackey, in the pamphlet referred to, though only upon a matter of Ma-onic history. We cannot undertake to repeat the numerous quotations we have made from "The Encyclopaedia of Freemasonry," "Morals and Dogma," "The Masonic Ritualist," and other works. The anti-Christian, irre igious, sometimes blasphemous, nature of those passages must have been to plain to all who read them, that it would be folly for us to emphasize When we commenced this series of thems. Doss Senator Ross with to

columns are open to him. If not, then let us say a few words to clear up, once and for all, the question as to whether those authors are authoritative exponents of Masonry, or whether a few general contradictions by

\$1 Per Annum.

Senator Ross are sufficient to dispose of their utterances. Just how much Senator Ross may have studied of the history, ritual, teachings and principles of his Order, we know not; just how deeply he may have dipped in the "Morals and Dogma" of his Order, we know not; but the Masonic authorities from whom we have quoted so freely, and of whom we now give a fuller account, were, we should think, rather in advance of him in Masonic dignity and value; and we see no reason to doubt that such Masouic works as "The Encyclopaedia of Freemasonry" and "Morals and Dogma," leave the worthy Senator and his little pamphlet far in the rear of the Masonic literary and educational pro-

Brother McClenachan, who wrote the Addendum to Dr. Mackey's Encyclopaedia, says of him:

"It is in Masonry that Dr. Mackey attained his greatest celebrity, for to that and its kindred sciences he devoted the best years of his life. He was initiated, passed, and raised to the sublime degree of Master Mason in 1841, in St. Andrew's Lodge, No. 10, at Charleston, S. C., immediately afterwards he affiliated with Solomon's Lodge, No. 1, of the same city, and in December 1842 was elected Master thereof. In 1843 he was elected Grand Secretary, and in 1845 Grand Lecturer of the Grand Lodge of South Carolina. In both offices he was continued uninterruptedly until 1866, combining with the duties of the secretariat that of preparing the Reports on Foreign Correspondence. In the Grand Chapter of the Royal Arch Masons of South Carolins, Dr. Mackey was elected Grand Lecturer in 845, Deputy Grand High Priest in 1847, and in each successive year until 1854, when he was made Grand High Priest, in which position he served, by continuous re-elections, until 1867. pon the organization in 1860 in South Carolina of a Grand Council of Royal and Select Masters, he was elected Grand Master. During the period he filled these important positions, in the Grand Lodge, Grand Chap er and Grand Council, of South Carolina, he exercised a potential and beneficial influence over the Masonry of that Sale, which grew under his fostering care from a condition weakness to one of great prosperity His Annual Reports on Foreign C respondence, and his instructive lec tures and addresses gave him a retation which was shared by the Boo he represented. In 1859, the Royal Arch Masons of the United States, at their triennial convocation in Chicago elected him to the highest position within their gift, that of General Grand High Priest—an office which he held for six years. Grand High Priest—an office which he held for six years. At an early period Dr. Mackey took an interest in Scottish Rie Masonry, the abstruse philosophy of which he found congenial. In 1844 he received the Thirty-third or ultimate degree of that rice, because a market of the Sunreceived. came a member of the Supreme Council for the Southern Jurisdiction of the United States, and was immediately elected its Secretary-General. which office he continuously occupied until his death. For many years he was the oldest member of the rite in ies and the United Sta'es, than that which has aroused so much horror and disgust when the Grand Orient of Council, and as a mark of respect and esteem, that Supreme Body, by special enactment, made the office of Secretary-General, which is usually the sixth in rank, the third office during his life. As a contributor to the literature and science of Freemasonry, Dr. Mackev's labors have been more extensive than those of any other in Morris, than whom no one has had bet er opportunities of judging, said in 1856, in his Reminiscences, that 'the character of Dr. Mackey, as a pro-found and lucid historian and writer in all departments of Masonry, is, we onceive, unequalled by any writer, unless it be the venerable Dr. Oliver of England." Encyclopaedia of Freemasonry — McClenachan's Addendum,—Edition of 1906, pp. 216,

Is Dr. Mackey regarded as an authority by the Grand Lodge of Nova Scotia? If not, why not? If he is, ther, pre-umably S nator R ss s ands ready to defend some of the passages we have quoted from Dr. M.ckey's words in these articles.

We shall be p'ea ed to pub'ish any such defeace that may be written by the worthy Sena or.

Our Masonic lef bower is Albert Pike. Bro. McClenachan says of him:

"Bro. Albert Pike was born in Boston, Mass., Dec. 20th. 1860. . . . His library in extent and elections is a marvel, especially in all that per-tains to the wonders in ancient literature. Bro. Pike is the Sovereign Grand Commander of the Southern Supreme Council Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite, having been elected in 1859. He is Provincial Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of the Royal Order of Scotland in the United States, and an honorary member of almost every Supreme Council in the world. His standing as a Masonic author and historian, and withal as a poet, is most distinguished, and his untiring zeal is without a

Continued on page 4.

Mrs. Eddy.

Referring to the recent death of Mrs Eddy, the New York World, in an able editorial of December 5, 1910, says of Christian Science, that "what is true in it is not original, and what is original is not true." Nor, it might be added, is it either Christian or scientific. It assails the fundamentals of Christianity both in dogma and morals, while its contempt of all reason, both in its premises and conclusions, shuts it out forever from the the possibility of being even remotely classed as science. It is merely a recrudescence of the wild doctrines of the Guostics who were troubling the world long before the advent of Christ, and who were after that, a constant source of anxiety to the Church for the first three or four centuries of the Christian era.

It will suffice to turn to any account however succinct, of ancient Gnosticism to see the affinity. There is the same ridiculous and frantic pantheism, the same nonsense about the Fathor-Mother God; the same assault upon the personality of Christ, the same all-including Divine Mind, the same pronounced Manicheism. Even Mother Eddy's Adam whom she made a dam, an obstruction, has his prototype. Indeed she might almost be sued for an infringement of copyright. Salvation consists not in the individual redemption of each human soul. It is a cosmic process which consists in setting free some part of the divine light from the intrinsically and essentially evil hyle or matter in which it is immersed. And so on to the end. In brief, Christian Science is nothing but a huge plagiarism. It is the reproduction and a restatement of a congeries of errors more than two thousand

The language also in which the religious formulas of both are set forth is of the same unintelligible character. What Taine said of the ancient Gnostics may be repeated without qualification of their modern imita-"Any one," he moans, "who reads the teachings of the Gnostics breathes in an atmosphere of fever, and fancies himself in a hospital among delirious patients who are lost in gazing at their own teeming thoughts and who fix their lustrous eyes on empty space." In the same way it would be impossible for the most patient man to piece together the incoherences and contradictions that cover every page of Mrs. Eddy's books. One feels his own intellectuals giving way and gives up the perusal in despair. As a matter of fact, however, the modern madness is not quiet as acute or extravagant as the one of ancient times. The Orientals have always distinguished themselves by the gymnastics of their hierophants. hhere is also a sharp resemblance in the practical part of the creed. Thus

when we search the Scriptures we find that Simon Magus was the first Gnostic of Christian times. He had listened, but not with humility, to the Apostles, and absorbed what he fancied was Christian Science, but he determined to make it pay. Mrs Eddy being a shrewd Yankee did the same, and Christian Science made her wealthy. She or her advisers caught the psychological moment and just when the masters of medicine were pursuring sickness into its innermost airs, with such persistency and success that the most infinitesimal germ could not escape them, this wonderful dame from New Hampshire appears and dispenses with all laborious research. "Think you are well," she says, "and you are;" and as with other Faith Curers, hundreds of thousands of people flock around her and pour money into her purse. Possibly they may be asking now, why if thought were such a prophylactic against disease it lost its power in the presence of death even when the turn of the prophetess came. It will not do to tell us that the elimination of death is reserved for some future period. The Scriptures to which Christian Science so persistently appeals has written on its pages a sentence that can never be effaced: "Statutum est hominibus semel mori" (Heb. ix 27) It is degreed that enco It is decreed that ence (Heb. ix. 27). all men shall die.

In studying the psychology of this movement there is one feature of it that is at first somewhat puzzling. Why is it that so many earnest men and women have adopted its tencts, and that even some of the staid Protestant sexts have been thinking of "healing the sick" as a help to fill their depleted churches? Even Extreme Unction has been advocated. not for its spiritual, but temporal advantages. Possibly the reason is that the jarring of the various preachers has driven those good people to desperation, and they are beginning to fancy that this may be a new evangel peculiarly adapted to the times in which Science and Health are so eagerly and superstitiously sought after. And so they give their adher-ence to this female apostle at least as

The Church, however, is not diturbed by this religious or anti-religious movement. She passed through it sixteen hundred years ago, when brighter and greater intellects were misled by it than those that are now held in its thrall. The vogue which the delusion achieved in the past as well as at present, only goes to show into what abysmal depths the human mind may descend when not control-led in its search for truth by a divinely guided authority .- America.

Good Night.

Down the dark stairs unduly Two little nightgowns creep, To see if dollies truly Are safe and sound asleep.

One kiss to each, one only. Then back on tiptoe light. "Dear dollies, don't be lonely Sleep sweet till morning bright."

And up the stairs at midnight Mamma will softly creep, To see if her two dollies Are also fast asleep. She'll bend to kiss them sleeping, One little prayer she'll say, "God bless them thro' the darkness, God bless them all the day.'

Ideals in the Priestly Life.

In Mr. Snead Cox's "Life of Cardinal Vaughan," just published, the chapter entitled "The Good Pastor" is of especial interest, affording us, as it does the Cardinal's views regarding the life of the priest, the scope of his duties towards his brother priests as well as towards his parishioners and the right direction of his energies in the way of attaining to the highest type of priestly ideals.

He was thought hard on his clergy says Mr. Cox, and he judged them strictly by the standard of the vocation they had accepted. "No priest ought to "accumulate money," was his opinion, and the idea of a priest leaving money away from his poor and his work was abhorrent to him.

Every surplus sum beyond expenses and pocket-money ought to go, he thought, to lowering the parochial debt. Thus he writes:

"Who do not see the difficulties which neglect to reduce the capital debt, must entail when the necessity arises to build a new church or school or to divide the district? In many missions each generation brings its own burden of wants which have to be supplied and the proposal is always ready at hand to contract a new debt on the old plea that posterity must bear its share of the burden. But where is this system to land us if the present generation declines to make any sacrifice to pay off the debt con-tracted in its name by its predecessor? If one generation may repudiate the obligation undertaken for it, why may not the next, and the next do the same thing? Prodence and justice seem to require that a sinking fund should be created in each mission that is burdened with debt, and that dona ions or subscriptions should be collected annually towards reducing the debt."

Again: "A priest who daily spends

some time, as he should do, not only in prayer and meditation, but also in reading and study connected with his sacred calling, cannot thoroughly attend to more than a thousand souls. * To realize the amount of work laid upon a priest, you must understand that his duty and relation are not only to the mass of his cong: egation, but to every individual in it. * * * He is like one tilling the broad acres of a farm by spade and garden culture. His work never ends."

Vaughan a tached much importance to priests visiting the people in their homes. He liked to remind his clergy that Charles Borromeo required his priests to make a census of their people every year, and to be able to report as to who had or had not performed their Easter duties.

"A house-going priest," he used to "makes a church-going people." Also as to preaching, he enjoined serious preparation by the priest and not simple trusting to the art of extemporizing, or to "reading up" a few hours before the duty. Frequent school-visits he insisted upon. If the priest is not seen there frequently, he aid, no one will think he cares much

for the school. "The importance of a happy presby-tery cannot be too much insisted upon. Priests living in the same house owe to each other manifest duties of respect, subordination and brotherly charity. If there cannot be a real pirit of charity and consideration on e part of the rector, and one of subordination and respect for authorivy on the part of the assistants, there can be no true peace or harmony. To be, without notice or excuse, habitually absent from the common table, practically making a home elsewhere, musgether, and thus find their pleasure at home. Unless the rector, in some way shows a real interest in the clergy under him, how can he ex-pect to exercise that influence so important for their spiritual good and for the future of the Church."

Curious Houses in Tonkin.

In Tonkin the house of a family of the Tho tribe, is a bamboo but with a thatched roof. "The foundations of this cabin are built upon piles" says the Rev. L. M. Fraise, O. P., writing from his missionary field. The lower story is open. The house of the chief is built by the men of the tribe, who bring the lumber from the

The chief performs no part of the work, but he gives a banquet to the builders when they have completed their task.

The people are taxed for this house. Each vill ge must contribute a certain number of posts, just as they contribute a certain number of buffalos and hogs and jars of native wine for the maintenance of the

If any posts are not up to the standard, the chief has the right to reject them and demand others. He must, however, accept any animal or gift of wine that is offered him. A saying among the Thos therefore, is: "The chief chooses the posts, but the people choose the buffalos.

The chief's house, built thus by the people, is regarded by them as, in a measure, their own. Waen a man of the tribe pays a visit to the chief, for any reason, he is always invited to remain for the family meal. The chief is considered the father of the tribe. He wrests all he can from the people, but in other respects treats them humanely.

(An act of parliament in the reign of Charles (I).

"All women of whatever age, rank, profession, or degree, whether maids or widows, that shall from after the passing of this act impose upon and passing of this act impose upon and betray into matrimony, any of his majesty's male subjects by perfumes' paints, cosmetics, washes, artificial teeth, false hair, spanish wool, iron stays, hoops, high-heeled shoes, or bolstered hips, shall incur the penalty of the level now in face against witch of the laws now in force against witch-craft, sorcery and such like misdemeanors, upon conviction, etc.

Of the Advent of Our Lord.

(William Caxton, 1483.) The time of the Advent or coming of our Lord into this world is hallowed in Holy Church the time of four weeks, in betokening of four divers comings. The first was when he came and appeared in human nature and flesh. The second is in the heart and conscience. The third is at death. The fourth is at the Last Judgment. The last week may unnethe [hardly be accomplished: for the glory of the saints which shall be given at the last coming shall never end nor finish. Therefore the fastings that be in this time, be of gladness and of joy in one part, and that other part is in bitterness of heart. Because of the coming of our Lord in our nature human, they be of joy and gladness. And because of the coming at the Day of Judgment, they be of bitterness and heavi-

As touching the coming of our Lord in our bodily flesh, we may consider three things of this coming,—that is to wit, the opportunity, the necessity, and the utility. The opportunity of coming is taken by the reason of the man that first was vanquished in the law of nature of the default of the knowledge of God, by which he fell into evil errors, and therefore he was constrained to cry to God: Illumina oculus meos,—that is to say, Lord, give light to mine eyes. After, came the law of God, which hath given commandment in which he hath been overcome of impuissance, as first he hath cried; There is none that fulfilleth but that commandeth. For there he is only taught, but not de livered from sin, ne holpen by grace, and therefore he was constrained to cry: There lacketh none to command. but there is none that accomplished the commandment. Then came the Son of God in time when man was vanquished of ignorance and impuissance. To that if he had so come tofore, peradventure man might say that by his own merits he might have been saved, and thus he had not been bound to yield thanks to God.

The second thing that is shown us of this coming is the necessity by reason of the time, of which the apostle Paul speaketh, ad Galatas the fourth chapter: At ubi venit plenitude temporis—when the plentitude of the great of Galatas the fourth chapter of the great of Galatas the control of the great of Galatas the control of the great of Galatas the control of the great of Galatas the great of the great of Galatas the great of the great of the great of Galatas the great of the great tude or full time of the grace of God was ordained, then he sent his Son that was God and Son of the virgin and wife which was made subject to the law to that that they be subject to the law he brought them again, and were received sons of God by grace of adoption. Now saith S. Austin that y demand why he came rather [sooner]. He answered that it was because that the p'entitude of time was not come, which should come by him, that all things were ordained and made; and after when this plentitude of time came, he came that of time past hath delivered us, to that we shall be delivered of time, we shall come to him whereas no time passe h, but is per-

The third thing that is showed to us of this coming is the utility and profit that cometh for the cause of the hurt and sickness general. For sith the malady was general, the medicine must be general, whereof saith S. Austin that: Then came the great medicine, when the great malady was through all the world. Whereof the holy Church remembereth in the seven anthems that be sung before the nativity of our Lord, where the malady is showed in divers manners, and for each demandeth remedy of his necessarily be fatal to the joy and brightness and brotherly love which the coming of our Lord we were ignorshould distinguish the home of priests living together. The presbytery ought to be made, as far as possible, a him by evil custom of sin, wrapped in bright and happy home for the clergy. darkness, and driven out of our In some larger missions, even some innocent amusement might be provided which would enable the clergy to take recreation toa conductor, of a lighter or illuminer, and a Saviour. . . Then let us pray that we may, at this holy time so receive him that at the day of judgment we may be received in o his ever-lasting bliss. Amen.

Religion In Family Life

Religion being the sum and sub-stance of all the ties that bind man to God it ought naturally to find expression in every department of life. It should manifest itself in a positive manner alike in the individual, the family and the state. It is a rare thing nowadays even among those countries that call tnemselves Christion to find a government in which definite religious teaching is a dom-inating force. Some are in open op-position to religion, others tolerate all forms of belief, while some few are outspoken in word and act in their national religious profession.

The same is true in regard to the family. There is a tendency to relegate religion to the care of the individual as purely private concerns. Family prayers, family cummunions, assistance at Mass in the family pew, the seeking of a father's or a mother's blessing, joyful birthday reunions are no longer honored in practice in many homes. Beautiful religious customs that are the outgrowth and the ex-pression of faith no longer give a charm to domestic life. Parents do not enjoy that place of honor that should be theirs, the children have not that sense of reverence for parental authority that they would have it they realized its origin. The home in many instances has become a mere boarding house where each member has his individual interests.

As the ceremonial of the Church is the expression of its faith so are religious customs in the home an exression and evidence of the belief that animates it. Do away with the ceremonial of the Church and you weaken faith; for our composite nature calls for an outward expression of our inward belief. Remove Catholic atmosphere of the home by banishing the external evidence of faith from the domestic hearth and you sap religion at its very fountain head. — Inter-Mountain Catholic. Bb. Los

Ventilating the Room.

Nothing is more common than fresh Nature has provided it

abundance for all who will take it. There is one no thing so potent to prevent disease, so effective in maintaining a healthy action of the whole Bad air spreads disease. Consumption, pneumonia, bron-chitis and catarrh are bad - air diseases. Bad air, too, is a cause of

Sewage flowing into pure water pollutes it. So the air we exhale from our lungs pollutes the air in the room. The impure air from the lungs of any number of people in a room mixes with the pure air and makes it dangerous and unfit for breathing. There must be a supply of fresh air constantly coming in to take the place of the foul air, which in all cases should be permitted to escape near the top of the room.

It is a law of nature that air is always in motion, and because this is true we have only to lower our windows a little from the top and raise them a little from the bottom, and the processes of ventilation will go on without our thought or

It is impossible to estimate the amount of misery and suffering caused by impure air. If you would escape see to it that you get at all times a plentiful supply of fresh air.

and we will mail you a box.

Effect of Alcohol on Memory

Experiments which have been conby scientists are that even a 'moderate" amount of alcohol, if in different individuals;

of time required to write down certain figures or letters. 3. To lessen efficiency in the per-

formance of work like type setting, in which it is comparatively simple to measure the amount accomplished in

To retard the mental processes involved in.

by a given word.

than usual .- The Survey.

ducted on intelligent, sometimes highly educated, men, to discover the effect of very small quantities of alcohol are of great interest. conclusions which have been accepted taken habitually, tends to have the following effects, to different degrees

To diminish the amount of mechanical muscular work performed, as measured by the ergograph.

2. To weaken the powers of attention, as indicated by the length

a given period.

(a) Adding single numbers.(b) Writing down words suggested

(c) Memorizing figures. The curious thing about this is that the individual affected imagines he is working faster, thinking more clearly

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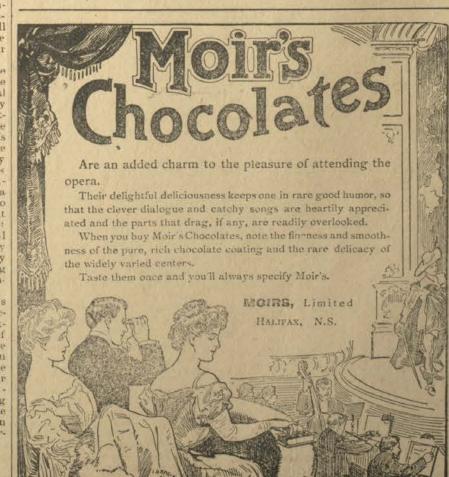
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By the Rev. Abram J. Ryan. What has been will be, 'Tis the under law of life; Tis the song of sky and sea, To the key of calm and strife.

For guard we as we may, What is to be will be, The dark must fold each day-The shore must gird each sea.

All things are roled by law : Tis only in man's will You meet a feeble flaw; But fate is weaving still!

The web and woof of life.
With hands that have no hearts, Thre' calmness and thre' strife, Despite all human arts.

For fate is master here ; He laughs at human wiles; He sceptres every tear, And fetters any smiles.

What is to be will be, We cannot help ourselves; The waves ask not the sea Where lies the shore that shelves

The law is coldest steel. We live beneath its sway, It cares not what we feel And so pass night and day.

And sometimes we may think This cannot—will not—be; Some waves must rise-some sink, Out on the midnight sea. That sink upon the shore;

We go down into graves— Fate chats the nevermore. Cometh a voice! Kneel down! Tis God's-there is no fate-He giveth the Cross and Crown, He opens the Jeweled gate.

He watcheth with such eyes As only mothers own— "Sweet Father in the skies! Ye call us to a throne."

There is no fate-God's love Is law beneath each law, And law all laws above Fore'er, without a flaw.

DO YOU HAPPEN TO KNOW HIM?

THE STORY OF A THOUGHTLESS SON, AND HOW HIS THOUGHTLESSNESS WAS BROUGHT HOME TO HIM IN

"You may have the making of a great man in you or not," the young priest said, not at all disconcerted by the waving of fans in the sultry air of the chapel, "but you can not be sure of it until you master the details of the life around you. The man who loves his little land will fulfil his mission, and sometimes to stay at home is

It was a short practical sermon on well-known scriptural texts, which Roderick Bell, just fresh from college, considered too obvious for c'ose at-tention. The old pastor was away on a visit, his sermons had always been doctrinal. Roderick was disappointed; he thought that this young priest might have "soared" a little, and since he had come down to the applieation of religion to life, suggested something "aspirational." After Mass, Roderick followed his father and mother down the aisle, feeling dissatisfied. He noticed that his mother's soft silk dress was not new, and of rather an old-fashioned cut, and that his father's black alpaca coat hung rather loosely on his bent shoulders. They were even more bent, Roderick thought, than when he had seen them

"Stupid hole of a place—Blackwell," he murmured, mechanically taking the holy water his mother offered, with a smile, "I must get out of it-to develop myself!"

General Walters and his wife wanted to greet the returned collegian. The General had seen much service, and home to his native place, to a little house and a large garden, and the opportunity of saving something from his pension for his youngest laughter, Clara, who had just reached

the age of twenty.
"Ho, boy," said the General, patting Roderick on the arm, "back to the old sod? Well, your people have been lonely enough without you. I suppose you'te going in for law, like all the young sprigs about here who have

"I don't know, sir," said Roderick rather sulkily. "That depends on

The General turned and smiled at father, who sighed. Mrs. Walters came up and kissed Roderick in her motherly fashion. Roderick knew why she did it; her own boy had been killed in the Philippines. His face brightened. And when Roderick's face brightened you saw that he had good, kind eyes, and a mouth that was both firm and gentle when the ends of the lips curled upwards. It darkened again, - Mrs. Walters' purple lawn and fine lace contrasted with the genteel shabbiness of his mother.

"Here's Clara," the General said, you haven't met for two years.' Clara raised her parasol, and looked frankly at Roderick from under its lace. Her eyes were violet in color, and she laughed with them. She was nearly as tall as Roderick, and he, fresh from a larger world, decided that

she was very well dressed.

"I'm glad to see you Mr. Bell," she said, "I hope that you play tennis better than you qid—but, after all, it doesn't matter, for we're going off to the mountains next week. Too bad!"

"Too bad!" and Redenick and he

"Too bad!" said Roderick, and he really meant it. He had counted on a hearer for his "aspirations," his interpretations of Browning, and his thoughts on life. "How did you like the sermon?" Clara asked after a put her arm on his shoulder. short pause in which she saw with

"Oh, I never contradict sermons—
it's bad form!" Roderick said. "But
it struck me as rather commonplace.—
a man to-day who has anythin a man to-day who has anything in him must not content himself with small things. He must be an aviator, not a thing crawling on the earth.'

But aviators get some hard knocks from the earth they despise. Good-

Clara kissed Mrs. Bell affectionately, and the group separated.

The Bells walked through the fields

on the way home home silently. Mrs. ick Bell had found work—work that Bell hoped that Roderick would pick a bunch of cornflowers and daisles, as room in a decent boarding-house and The automobile stopped. Roderick he used to do on summer Sundays when he was "a boy;" they had always been put in the big blue vase on the dinner table; but Roderick had

The path through the fields was a marrow, and they went in Indian smattering of Horace, the ability to file. Suddenly a chill came over the read a German book, and a little file. Suddenly a chill came over the mother. She felt very much alone, though her boy was physically near her. He was well, he had brought her boy was physically near her. He was well, he had brought an expert proficiency in stenography and typewriting. But he was honest, and typewriting. he was the finished product of years of sacrifice—how nicely be had bowed to Clara Walters, and with what a good accent he had answered the General! The golden moment had come, yet there was a chill in the were now the budding garlands of mother's heart!

The father was more philosophical. He remembered his own youth, and he did not expect so much of the boy, He was glad the last of the sacrifices was over. His eldest son, Bernard, had died just as he was ready for college. Alice had married and gone away. Then she had died. Her husband had married again. He was for us. 'somewhere' in Canada. Roderick Rode was the only one left.

"It seems to me, mother," said Mr. Bell, one day after a particularly hard morning on the farm. "that we've done nothing all our lives but make sacrifices for our children. I hope Rod will pay us back."

We've done it for love," said the mother, "and for no other payment."
The old man sighed. The farm would not stand another mortgage; the interest seemed harder to pay every year, Roderick's bills never grew less, but the old man's determination to make him "as good as other folks'

boys" never faltered.
General Walters and his wife, who were saving every cent possible for Clara's future, deplored the blindness of the Bells — they were spoiling Roderick!

" Your're spoiling me!" said Clara. "Take your pleasure; don't save for me. When my chance comes I'll work. ought to be working now.

But the General only smiled indul-gently, and limited himself to one cigar a day.

"There's a lot of good in Roderick Bell," Clara said during the family discussions of the affairs of the small neighborhood, "but he's like most people of to-day; he's too individual, he thinks—yet I like him all the same—he thinks—oh, I don't know what he thinks!" And her mother laughed. Clara looked scornful. "I despise the class of young men brought up in some of these colleges. They learn to take everything for granted. Their character is not formed." Mrs. Walters dropped her knitting, in order to laugh more more freely. "I don't care, mother, if you do laugh. seem to think that they're the pick of the race !-oh, I know-Roderick Bell has good qualities, but he has never learned to be grateful. Didn't I see him sulky at church this morning. I caught him looking at his mother's only silk dress, and, in his heart, blaming his father for not giving her a new one!" Clara flushed with in-dignation. "If she hadn't had a new frock or bonnet for years, he's the cause. And his father's rheumatism getting worse every year! I don't say he didn't use to be a nice boy,—but I almost hate him, ungrateful beast!

The General smiled in his turn. You take a great interest in young

'No, I don't !" said Clara.

"I'm glad we're going off for a trip," he said that evening to his wife. "Clara would either quarrel with our neighbor's son. or," he added, "would find out with Mrs. Mulaprop, that love

begins with a little aversion. affairs of the farm. He was polite to his parents, but not effusive. He had bye to the General's daughter;—she no companions. Most of the people about him were hard-working Poles, who had their own interests. Nearly all the old neighbors had gone into Canada. One day, after dinner, when his father had tried to explain what this farm of five hundred acres needed, Roderick answered that he was going into the city to live.

His father was aghast. 'I've the hundred dollars I won for the 'E-say on Absolutism under Charles L.'so I shall not want much

There was sience. Mr. Bell was dumb being his son. Bitter disappointment, hurt pride, love twisted awry, filled the elder man's heart.

"Well," his voice was singularly calm, "you can go, Roderick."

His mother said nothing. And he money at other

went.

"They don't care," he said, "they are in a rut. They don't want me to go upward." Fortunately, he did not

say this aloud.
"Oh, father," his mother cried, as her husband sat in the porch under the honeysuckle, "why didn't you tell He is a good boy; he has a

kind heart!" "Tell him?" answered the father, too numb, too broken even to smoke his evening pipe. "Tell him! The ungrateful young fool ought to

"Children never know."
"When I'm dead and you're in the almshouse, mother, he'll know. I'm old; I don't get on to new ways; I'm sick half of the time. But I know that this farm could be made to pay if he had half the energy of one of these Polish peasants, - or half the

The mother went over to him, and "The bitterest thing in life is to have a son who can't understand."

"Clara Walters doesn't forget us. She has sent the new book on 'Intensive Cultivation,' and written me long letter about it. When I think of her and compare her with this heartless scoundrel of ours—"

to wear good clothes. No more than that. The city had not recognized his genius. There were thousands like him claiming every post. He had hoped to become a secretary to some and some of his college friends knew this. He was quick, too, and he found himself glad to get the post of assist-

He wrote home regularly, but somewhat perfunctorily. In the beginning of winter he began to think more frequently and sadly of the old folk. They had asked no favors. His mother had made only one request, in the slightly tremulous hand; she once wrote, "Sometimes, dear boy, pray

Roderick began to realize that it was hard to get money. And it occurred to him once or twice that his father must have worked hard and thought hard to keep him so well supplied with cash at college. Once he needed a new overoat, and he wrote about it to father. His mother answered, sending him half the price. He was

disagreeably surprised at this.

In the early winter, late in the afternoon, he was walking home, after an unusually annoying altercation with a difficult ticket - buyer, when the thought suddenly came to him: "Perhaps those three five dollar bills represented all his mother had." It was nonsense, of course. A flood of uneasiness suddenly filled his heart. as the tremulous lines of his mother's writing swayed before his eyes: Sometimes, dear boy, pray for us! He turned impulsively into a side street, and in a few moments he was kneeling under the red lamp that burnt before the Holy of holies in St.

What came upon him, he could not tell. It was like a panic; it was as if a great fear had made him see only one thing — the object of his fear. What this was he did not know. He simply felt. In fifteen minutes he had found a telephone. He announced that immediate business called him away. He did not think of possible consequences, he thought of nothing but this strange fear. At seven o'clock he entered the express for Woodston, which stopped at midnight at Blackwell, to meet the Riverview Special. It was nearly three o'clock in the morning when the express reached Blackwell. It had been due two hours before, but the snow came down so heavily, that even the new plows had proved ineffective in preventing this celebrated train from losing time outrageously. There was no vehicle at the station.

The special had gone, and the four passengers thus delayed were piloted through the deep drifts to the little hotel near the sideway, Roderick followed them, with the intention of telephoning. "Rather late, ain't it?" asked the

proprietor of the hotel, who had known Roderick for years. "Besides all the wires are down; you can't reach them to-night!"

He raised the shade that shielded the window of the office, and pointed

to the swiftly falling snow, which the big electric lights in front of the door illuminated and made transparent. The landlord drew nearer the red-lit stove, and said:
"You'd better go to bed, Mr. Bell."

"When did you see my father?

nd out with Mrs. Mulaprop, that love egins with a little aversion."

Roderick took no interest in the Oh, yes,—one day, he and your mother was going somewhere. Nice girl! It's a caution to see how she takes care of them old folks of hers.

> Roderick's face flushed. "Your father looked about as usual; but old people can't expect to be as sprv as if they were young, like

> you. Have a cup of coffee? It's ready. All right! You need it!"
> "I shall need it," Roderick answered. "I shall want the cutter at once."
> The landlord did not hear—a wild

blast crashed hail and snow against the window.
"Jiminy!" he exclaimed. "I remember the General's daughter kissed your father and mother, and said :

'You just wait. He was lonely here, but he'll come back, for there's no place lonelier than a big town.'"

"She's right!" said Roderick. "I must have the cutter at once!" "To-night!" exclaimed the landlord, shocked. "To-night?" shocked. "To-night?"
"Yes." Roderick put on his overcoat. "If it kills your horse I'll pay.

I must see my people. Argument was vain. The landlord reluctantly gave way, and finally Roderick went out and harnessed the horse himself.

The landlord murmured discontentedly as the young man drove off. "But I wouldn't have let him have the horse if I wasn't anxious about the old folks myself. They haven't been about here for weeks, not even to the

grocery store,"
Roderick clenched his teeth against the mingled snow and biting hailstones. A fire seemed to burn in his veins. Vague fears filled him. Why? He asked himself. And he could not answer. The old horse knew the road, there were no lights anywhere, every marked place was now unmarked; the snow leveled all it could remorselessly. Where the crossing of the trolley road

had been, there was now soft drifts, through which the horse wader deep. It was slow work. Every minu e of delay seemed an hour. The forefeet of the horse went down into the ditch. Roderick, beside himself with feverish impatience, forced him upon the road again; but the poor beast was bewildered, and for a moment his driver farcied that it was a matter of a broken leg. Just then the tinkle of bells sounded behind, and, crushing "Don't," said his wife, "oh, don't!" through the snow, came a big automobile. The horse, half crased, Home I don't dashed back again into the ditch, and looker.

saw that his horse was prone beside the road, half-hidden in the snow. The horse would right himself no doubt, but he must not lose time! the voice of his father seemed to call him! The horse dragged himself up, and Roderick pulled the sleigh, filled with snow, back upon the road.

"Where are you going?" asked a voice from the interior of the auto-mobile. It was a crisp, clear voice;

Roderick recognized it.

"To Mr. Bell's."

"Jump in, then. I hope that we shall find him living. Miss Walters telephoned me that she hadn't heard from the Balls for a week they're from the Bells for a week; they've been snowed up. The old man's been ailing for some time.

"Is it so bad as that, Dr. Jerdsen?"
"What, Roderick Bell!" cried the octor. "I'm glad you've come, I was thinking of you; and wondering how you'd feel—John," to the chauffeur, "get out, and take the sleigh up to Bell's farm. I'll run this car."

The doctor evidently thought that the most merciful thing was silence, and Roderick did not care to speak.

There was only one light in the farmhouse—a feeble one in an upstairs room. A ring at the bell brought nobody; Roderick, wild with impatience, put his shoulder against the door, and the lock gave way. It was gold and dark downstairs. cold and dark downstairs. Upstairs, the father lay pallid on the

bed, with the crucifix clasped in his hands. Near him, wrapped in a shawl, knelt the mother. near the window cast a dim light. Roderick looked into his mother's

pale, eager, shrunken face, and his

heart seemed to stop.

"I kept the light always there. I knew you would come," she said.
"I couldn't send for you, We've been alone here, snowed up for a week-but I prayed.

Mr. Bell opened his eyes. "He hasn't come, mother. I knew he'd forget us. "He has!" exclaimed his mother

triumphantly.
"In time, I hope?" asked Roderick, beseeching the doctor with his eyes. "Yes," said the doctor, with his eyes on the sick man, "he'll live."
The next day, Miss Walters came

"You'll be lonely here," she said to

"You'll be lonely here, she said to Roderick.

"No—my place is with them.
"But some day—"
"Some day," he said, emboldened by the light in her eyes, "you'll keep me company. When I am worthy."
She smiled; and Roderick Bell felt that, in this little place in the world. that in this little place in the world where Providence had placed him he would never be lonely. — Maurice Francis Egan in Benziger's Magazine.

What We Must.

He was a very small boy, and when he was told that he must gather up all the blocks and playthings he had so lavishly scattered over the room before he wandered off to seek amusement elsewhere, he suddenly became very tired, altogether too tired to put away the toys that had lost their attraction. He urged his weariness and inability with all the persistence of a four-year-old. "I'm too tired to pick 'em up," he as-

"Oh, but you must," quietly insisted the mother.

The tone held no hope of compromise, and with a sigh Donald betook himself to his task.

"Well, if I must I can," he was heard to remark for his own edifica-tion. "I can always do what I must -but I don't often have to.

He had learned a great truth very early. The spur of necessity is a wonderful quickener of power both physical and mental, and impossibili ties go down when they are confronted The great by an imperious "must. achievements of the world are, for the most part, those that have been forced don't seem to be out of her mind for a by some pressing exigency — the finding of some way that had to be found, the doing of something that could not be left undone. For most of us, whatever power of accomplishment or of conquest we have known is due to compelling circumstances, to conditions that were unwelcome but wholesome and stimulating nevertheless. "As thy days, so shall thy strength be," is not only a promise but a statement of everyday fact as well. mediocrity is due to our delight in the periods when we "don't have

Oratory of John Redmond.

By common consent Mr. John Redmond is the finest orator in the House of Commons at the present time. He possesses to the full all the poetic eloquence of his race. In his soft rich brogue, which, if not so pronounced as that of some of his followers, is, at least, more pleasant to the ear, I have heard Mr. Redmond deliver more than one speech that is quite worthy to rank with anything that the House has ever listened to. he warms to his subject he assumes the dignity of bearing and a restraint of language that becomes him well, and even the most casual observer realizes that he fully believes in every word he is uttering; that he is exerting himself to the utmost to convince his auditors of the justice of the cause to which he pleads. It may be said that Mr. Redmond never resumes his seat without having done something to advance the well-being of his beloved country. To hear him emphasize the disadvatages under which Ireland labors; to paint her woes, and to picture her wrongs, would move the most inveterate Unionist who ever waved a pocket-handkerchief at a Primrose League demonstration. In all parts of the House Mr. Redmond is popular, even with his hereditary foes—the Irish Unionist members. And speaking of this. I recall a remark made to me by the late Cel. Sanderson only a shor; time before his death: "If there were many more Irishman possessed of the eloquence and ability of John Redmond, it would not be long before Great

Britain was won over to the side of Home Rule."-H. H., in London On

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known, by the failure of the kidneys to perform their intended work of filtering the uric acid out of the blood and elimmating it from the body through the bladder. When the kidneys go on strike, the uric acid is carried to the joints of the muscles, and the excrutiating pains

Father Morriscy, the learned priestphysician, after much research devised a prescription which would act directly on he kidneys, and by toning them up to igorous action, cause them to clear the system of the uric acid. This remedy, known as No. 7, has been used success-

Father Morrisey's Limiment will bring relief from the effects of rheumatism, while his No. 7 Tablets will get to work n the cause and in due time cure the Why suffer from this painful and trou-

blesome affliction, when by using the common sense methods originated by ther Morriscy and successfully followed for years, it is possible to aid Nature to restore you to health? If you are not yourself rheumatic, you

doubtless know of some one who is, and who would be glad to learn of a treatment which has such a consistent record of benefit and ultimately cure rheumatism.

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LAND FOR SALE

In the County Court District No 6. Between, DUNGANC FRASER and J. LESLIE JENISON, Plaintiffs;

and
JAMES F. CAMERON, Defendant. To be sold at Public Auction, by the Sheriff of the County of Antigonish or his Deputy at the County of Antigonish, in the said County of Antigonish, on

Monday, the 5th day of December, A. D. 1910 at the hour of ten O'clock, isthe forenoon.

All the estate, right, title, interest, claim, preperty, and demand af the above named Defenders at the time of the recording of the Judgetta herein, or at any time since, of, in, to, or in the following described lot of land, viz: That certain lot, piece, or parcel of

LAND

situate, lying and being at Middleton, in the County of Antigonish, bounded on the North by lands of John K. Cameron, on the East by lands of Robert Stewart, on the South by lands of said John K. Cameron and on the West by lands of John Stewart, containing thirty seven and one half acres, more or less, with all and singular the privileges and appurtenances to the same belonging, or in anywise appertaining the same having been taken under an execution at the suit of the above named Plaintiffs. The Judgment in this action was recorded in the lifetime of the said defenoant for more than one year before the date of the issue of said execution. In the Registry of Deeds kept at Antigonish, in and for the said County, of Ant gonish.

TERMS -Twenty percent deposit at time of Sale : remainder on delivery of deed. Dated at Antigonish, Oct. 28th, 1910.

E. LAVIN GIRROIR
Solicitor of John K. Cameron
Assignee of Plaintiffs.
DUNCAN D. CHISHOLM



Sherift of Antigonish County.

SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST LAND REGULATIONS

Any person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter-section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. The applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-agency for the district. Entry by proxy may be made at any agency, on certain cenditions, by father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of intending home steader.

Duties—Six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least eighty acres solely owned and occupied by him or by his father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister.

his father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre empt a quarter section along side his home tead. Price \$3.00 per acree Duties.— Must reside upon the homestead or pre emption six months in each of six years from date of homestead entry incoluding the time required to earn homestead patent) and cultivate fifty acres extra.

A homesteader who has exhausted his home stead right and cannot obtain a pre-emption may enter a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$3 per acre. Duties.— Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate fifty acres and erect a house worin \$4.00.

W.W. CORY.

Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.

THE CASKET,

PUBLISHED RVERY THURSDAY AT ANTIGORISH BY THE CASKET PRINTING AND PUB-LISHING COMPANY I AMITED).

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There is what is called the worldly spirit which enters with the greatest subtility into the character of even good people; and there is what is called the time spirit, which means the dominant and of thinking and of acting which prevails in the age in which we live and these are powerful temptations full of danger and in percetual action upon us—Cardinar Manning.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 15.

CONSPIRACIES AGAINST RELIGION

(Continued from page 1)

parallel. Encyclopaedia of Freemasonry, pp. 98 Mackey died in 1881. Pike died in 1891. Both were, therefore, at the height of their Masonic fame for

nearly half a century after Senator Ross joined the Order. Are they honored as Masonic teachers by the Grand Lodge of Nova Scotia? If they are, will Senator Ross undertake the defence of the irreligious and sometimes grossly blasphemous utterances of Pike in his Masonic work "Morals and Dogma," quoted through-

Any Masonic community which undertakes to repudiate Albert Pike, must explain away the following from the preface to his work, "Morals and Dogma":

"The following work has been prepared by the authority of the Supreme Council of the Thirty-third Degree for the Southern Jurisdiction of the United States, by the Grand Company of the United States, and the United States of the United mander and is now published by its direction. It contains the Lectures of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite in that jurisdiction, and is specially intended to be read and studied by the Brethren of that obedience in connection with the Rituals of the Degrees. It is hoped and expected that each will furnish himself with a copy and make himself familiar with it. (Italics ours.)

"It not being in ended for the world direction. It contains the Lectures of

"It not being in ended for the world at large, he has felt at liberty to make, from all accessible sources, a compendium of the Morals and Dogma of the Rite, removed sentences, change and add to words and phrases, combine them with his own, to be dealt with at his pleasure, and so availed of as to make the whole most valuable for the purposes intended.'

To conclude an article which cannot be further extended, we call Senator's Ross' attention to one sentence in Bro. McClenachan's account of Pike: "He was an honorary member of almost every Supreme Council in the world." Alas, and alack! The worthy Sena'or's theory as to the division or separation between Masonic jurisdictions gets a severe jolt in that sen ence. Pike nominally repudiated the Grand Orient of France; but his work "Morals and Dogma" furnishes that Grand Orient with many a text that may serve its turn; and he rmained an bonorary member of mained an bonorary member of series of Society Tableaux Vivants "almost every Supreme Council in the | which were given last Spring at the

Our London Letter

LONDON, Dec. 1st.

There is a good deal of nonsense ing on here, which would be ridiculous if it were not mischievous, connection with the General Election. Some philanthropic soul has given £10,000 for arms for the p or pers-cuted Orangemen of Ireland, in the event of Home Rulbeing granted. This is the action of a propnet who has so lit le taich in his own pro, h cies that he considers it n casaly to take seps bimself for their ad qua efulfi men . It is also a step which will inflome the indign .tion of the suthen and Catholic popul t'on, ai d, need si to say, it was quite unue e-sary. In S u nern Ireiand are m'iny cons ituencies, local office, e.c., which are held by Protes and elected in the Catholic vo e, tu such a thin; as a Catholic representa ive in the No tu would

The e are no instructions on this oc asson for the Cathol c elector from their Lordships the Bishops, nor from the Catholic Federation, which they control. The issue is primarily political whatever the verdict given may ultimately lead to, and therefore, mindful of the difficulties which confront their peope, the Bishops leave them a free hand, reminding them however of the grave responsibility that is on them and of the solemnity of the event, by exhortations to prayer for the needs of the Empire and a reiteration that they stand where they did in the matter of the Carbola Safeal. the Catholic Schools, Bishop Amigo of Southwark, however, without of Southwark, however, without directly mentioning the Election, took Colleges and Secondary schools under the present regime, the endeavour of

untried in that direction as yet, are divine, and one who exercises

ESTABLISHED, 1852 standing for the various constituencies. In Salford, a notable addition to the candidates is the Hon. Charles Russell, son of the late Lord Chief Justice, who takes the seat vacated by another well known and distinguished Catholic, Mr. Hilaire Belloc, who is too disgusted with the Party system which has forced the present struggle to continue his allegiance thereto, and too honest to appear to do so. Hon, Charles is a keen lawyer, and a brilliant speaker, and should be an acquisition to the national council if

> Archbishop Bourne was received in audience by the Holy Father on Monday last, and will certainly stay in Rome till Christmas if not longer. Those who have read that most magnificent biography and intensely interesting history, the Life of Cardinal Vaughan, will knw that there may be a variety of reasons which would keep an Archbishop in the Eternal City, particularly if he the Eternal City, particularly if he was engaged in the prosecution of a particular cause before the ecclesiastical Courts. Our thoughts and attention has been directed to the hierarchy in a marked degree these past few days, since two well known British p iests have been chosen as bishops, the one for the most Catholic of the Crown Colonies, Mauritius, the other as the first bishop of that im-important base, Gibraltar. Both are Benedictines, the first being Dom James Bilsborrow, who shortly departs for Port Louis, and the second Dom Gregory Thompson, who will be consecrated to the new See in a few days. Dom Thompson is not yet forty and has been stationed for most of his monastic life at St. Augustine's College, Ramsgate, where he was head Prefect. His appointment is a very popular one.

The addition of new Sees to the Church, for there are others in addition to Gibraltar, and an extension of the Vicariate Apostolic in French West Africa and other missionary stations, is but one evidence of the constant recruiting of the Church's ranks despite all the machinations of her enemies. Here in London, one of the first fruits of the new crusade of missions to non-Catholics has been an enormous influx of converts in Holloway, where a Mission has just closed. Converts of all denominations are under instruction. In some cases it is one member of a family, but in others it is the whole family who are seeking the truth, and in all fifty families, representing several more individuals are under instruction from the resident Priests of the Mission or the Nuns of the adjacent Convent. Similiar success has attended the recent efforts of Fathers Vaughan and Arendsen in central London, at Kings. Arendsen in central London, at Kingsway, and these first fruits are sufficient to show the energetic young priests what a harvest lies before their

And still the number and variety of our institutions increases. Catholic servants are now catered for by a branch of the International Society for befriending Catholic girls, who have opened a house and recreation rooms for lonely girls in service or in business, near Westminster, where they get lodgings cheaply during temporary unemployment, spend their leisure hours in games and conversations when they have no where else to go, and meet other wo ld." Can Sen tor Ross tell us how many of those Supreme Councils repud ated the Grand Orient of France?

Ritz Hotel under the auspices of Lady Denbigh, Baroness von Hugel and several other ladies of quality. It is a much needed work. For the lonely girl in London is she who has to fight the greatest temptations.

> Archbishop Bourne's suggestion for a Central building to house all the Catholic Societi s and institutions of London is also meeting with consideration, from the various heads of these institutions. Such a building would be a great addition to what we may call the Catholic plant of London which is becoming more complete and perfect with every advancing year. There is no denying also that out-ward manifestations of the faith that is in u do us a world of good with our f-llow countrymen. Cardinal Vaughan did not plan and build Westminster Cathedral in vair. The Church has come out of the cat combs of persecution and stands now in the full light of day, and it behave, her to surround herself with all that befits her. But what a change, even within the last decade. Now New-castle is preparing already for the second National Catholic Congress which is to take place there next July, and not only the Catholic inhabitants seem to be proud that the choice of the authorities has been fixed on this city, while the secular press gives prominence to the announcement that Madrid has been fixed as the scene of the next Eucharistic Con-

The Divorce Commission too has been taking cognizence of the Cathoolic attitude on that question, and must have fund the evidence a remarkable contrast to that which they have been receiving from some wel-known Protestant Divines, Low, High, Broad, and Indifferent—chiefly. if one is to judge from their evidence, the latter. One of these worthy gentlemen actually declared that Our Lord's teaching only derived its our Catholic schools and the vital interests to the Church which lay within them. He spoke of the difficulties which gathered daily more thickly round our Catholic traising. authority from its appeal to our moral consciousness as exhibited at the present day (imagine the moral consciousness of the 20th century superior to the teaching of Christ) which appears to be to crush such institutions out of existence. And without Catholic teachers it is impossible to sustain Catholic schools.

Several Catholics, past and present members of Parliament, and some untried in that direction as yet, are

the future. Questioned by the Archbishop of York on how he defined moral consciousness, the witness declared that the elected representatives of the people in the House of Commons would represent the moral consciousness of the present. There-fore no saying of Our Divine Lord is binding upon his followers, which is not approved by the House of Com-mons. So far has Christian England fallen into the pit dug for her by Protestantism, which is after all only a religious Socialism. After a leader of Wesleyan Methodism had showed to its credit, that that sect seldom if ever had recourse to divorce to settle the matrimonial differences of its members, a Catholic priest, the oldest parish priest in London, Father Kelly of St Monica's, Hoxton, came forward to tell what the Catholic poor thought of the suggestion to give them increased facilities for breaking the most sacred and binding of all contracts. Father Kelly informed the Commissioners that in the whole course of his priestly life he had never these appearance of the priestly life he had never these appearance of the priestly life he had never these appearance of the priestly life he had never the pries been appaoached by a Catholic for such facilities. Some questions were put to the aged priest as to what the Church's attitude was towards those who sought divorce facilities in the Civil Courts. Father Kelly replied tha the Church did not regard such a verdict as making any difference to the marriage, and that if one party were to marry again they could only do so outside the Church, from which such an action would cut them Adrift. Only one of the various Protestant Divines declared, like the Priest, that Divorce should be abolished, The others, if not in favour of increased facilities, as many were, at least considered that the law should pander to the moral standard of the masses and not expect the lat-ter to live up to the moral standard of the few, a strange doctrine truly, and one that would dethrone law in a very short space if applied to other

The marvellous find of tapestry in a house in Cornwall owned by two maiden ladies has had an interesting sequel in the auction rooms. The newly discovered panel of Cardinal Wolsey's tapestry which sets out a portion of the Seven Deadly Sins, and which once hung in the Papal Legate's rooms at Hampton Court, changed hands at the astonishing price of £6,-600. It was bought in the early part of the last century, together with a box in which it was folded, for the sum of £110s. as a carpet, and was only recently examined. The bidding was very brisk, and at length it was knocked down to Captain Lindsey at the above figure. Several attempts had been made to secure it at a lower price before it came into the Sale Room. Speaking of objets d'arte, reminds me that the wonderful St. Louis Reliquity which has been for some time on exhibition at South Ken-ington Museum, has now passed into the possession of M. Louis Werthsimer, the well-known Parisian expert. In passing I may mention that though the Reliquery with all its historic and artistic associations will shortly be withdrawn from the Museum, there are innumerable treasures there for the Catholic connoissuer, many sacred altar plate, reliquaries, crucifixes, and shrines from plundered Churches in many lands, and covering all periods of ecclesiastical art.

A land slip in London is a rather unusual occurrence. Yet that is the latest piece of news which comes from Highgate, and unfortunately it affects the large and flourishing Catholic College of St. Aloysius, to which middle class Catholics all over the Metropolis send their sons. Early send their sons. yest rday a large portion of earth by now the latter stands on the brink of a yawning cavity some thirty feet deep, which displays to view the foundations of the house. Immediate precautions have been taken, and while the boys regard the matter in the light of an exciting interlude, the good Brothers are rather alarmed at the danger to their charges, while the expense entailed is very great. The enormous and heavy traffic of the London streets has for some time been a source of danger to many buildings, but while policemen stand in front of Nonconformist meeting houses on Sunday afternoons and cause passing vehicles to slacken to a walk for fear of disturbing the service, the roar of electric car, heavy motor torry, and underground trains, is for-ever disturbing the peace and en-dangering the safety of several of our London Churches.

St. Andrew's daylp issed in London with the usual slight recognition. The Metropolis has no London Scottish Church and the chapel of the Patron Saint of Scotland which adoras Westminster Cathedral is not yet completed. Here of course the uay was a fast; in Scotland, by order of the Holy Father, the fast was remitted. While on the subject of Scotland we may mention that a Passionist Priest, the Rev. Ambrose Coleman, has just been making a splendid refutation of the lies which are still circulat d regarding the lovely and unfortunate Mary Queen of Scots. It will be remembered, I think, that a short while since a Dublin audience hissed off the stage an abominable production, which represented Elizabeth of England as an angel of light, and the Catholics of her times as a band of hired bravos inspired by the Pope. Queen Mary was dragged into this play and history so distorted as to appear to show she was an accomplice in the plot to assassinate Elizabeth. This play, entitled "Sir Walter Raliegh," is still touring around, but — not in Ireland, ne'ther does it venture into Scotland. Father Coleman had a very large audience at St. Francis Xavier's Hall in the Irish capital and he led them through the intricacies of plot and counter plot all arranged by Mary's enemies to drag her to the scaffold. Certainly we seem to require another institution, the Catholic Historical Society, to teach peopls goods in Wallace's window. All guaranteed articles.

If you are undecided as to what to give him for Xmas, come to our haberdashery department. Palace Clo. Co.

influence over the young men who are to make the fathers and husbands of the future. Questioned by the Archyears. CATHOLICUS.

Glace Bay Notes.

At the last regular meeting of Branch 284, C. M. B. A., the election of officers for the coming year took

place and resulted as follows:
Spiritual Adviser, Very Rev. Dr.
Thompson: President, Angus A.
Campbell (re-elected): Chancellor, A.
B. McGillivray: 1st Vice-President,
James L. McKinnon: 2nd Vice-President, dent, John D. McGillivray (re-elected); Recording Secretary, M. J. McNeil; Asst. Rec. Secretary, Michael F. Mc-Phee; Financial Secretary, John Mc-Intosh (re-elected); Treasurer, Daniel McNeil; Marshal, Malcolm McNeil) reelected); Guard, John A. McNeil; on Board of Trustees, John A. Mac-dougall and Peter McNeil.

The Branch has lately increased its membership very considerably and there is a good deal of enthusiasm shown that will, no doubt, result in a very successful year for the organiza-

The death of William J. Donovan, a Catholic young man of sterling character, on Tuesday, December 6.h cast a gloom over the community He was a member of Branch 284, U. M. B. A., and a charter member of the Sydney Council, Knights of Columbus, and to both organizations his demise is a distinct loss, as he was a good member. Mr. Donovan has been a colliery clerk with the Dominion Coal Co. since it began operations in Cape Breton, and was engaged at his work at Dominion No. 2 Colliery office until within a few days of his death. His funeral which took place at 2 o'clock the afternoon of the Feast of the Im-maculate Conception, was one of the largest ever seen in this town. He was 37 years of age and leaves a wife and three small children.

St. Anthony's Church, Dominion No. 4, has lately been greatly improved by addition of a neat belfry. The small tower surmounted by the cross adds materially to the appearance of the building, and it is expected to have a bell placed within the near future.

Stepsare now been taken in this parish o collect a record instalment of the subscriptions made two years ago to-ward the Endowment Fund of St. F. X. College. Last year owing to the labour trouble, it was deemed advisable to defer the collection for one year. After the beginning of the New Year the collectors will make a tour of their respective sections, and it is to be hoped that Glace Bay will again take the lead in its contribution to a fund that will forever stand forth a testimonial to the generosity of the Catholics of Eastern Nova Scotia towards higher education. No Catholic worthy of the name should drop behind in this matter. The wonder is that these should be found in the flock. that there should be found in the flock a "black sheep" who would so far forget himself as to even allow the second reminder to be given him with-out contributing his share to the grand and noble work carried on by the University of St. Francis Xavier's

The Parish Hall, which has not been used for some time, is now being thoroughly renovated and put in first class condition for a meeting place by the parish, and, upon completion of the repairs, it will be occupied by St. Joseph's Branch of the League of the Cross, which has bad its meeting place in the Assembly Rooms of King's Theatre for the past number of years. In the new quarters the Branch expects to be able to offer many attractions and thus increase its membership.

The new liquor legislation known as the Nova Scotia Temperance Act of 1910 is not proving a success as a the liquor traffic. Liquor is sold to-day openly and at all hours and under all conditions in the town of Glace Bay. It is estimated that there are least forty places within the limits of the town where intoxicating liquor is sold in open violation of the law. The enforcement of the law is not carried on even to the extent of making it profitable to the town as a source of revenue. A couple of fines are made every week but the "con vict d" is generally an Italian, a Jew or some other foreigner who may be found dispensing a few bottles of "High Life" or some such decoction in a shack, while the native "booze dispenser," who has no higher ambition than to earn an easy living by soaking the manhood of the Country in the intoxicating glass that will sooner or later bring about ruin, i allowed to carry on his nefarious trade unmolested. Keltic. Dec. 12th, 1910.

The conference at Ottawa on Friday of provincial premiers to consider the question of representation the Federal House unanimously decided to postpone further consider ation of the question to a future date to be decided upon. Sir James Whitney was chairman of the conference. The representatives of Quebec, Ontario and the western provinces, while not offering any very strong objection to the request of the Maritime Provinces for joint action in securing an amendment to the British Nor h America Act which would guarantee to each of the provinces of the confederation a representation in the Commons equal to what it had at the time of joining the union, at the same time declined to endorse the proposal. The attitude adopted by the Dominion government when the question was up was that there should be no amendment to the British North America Act long the lines proposed except by agreement of the provinces.

Before selecting your Christmas gift see the beautiful exhibitions of Xmas goods in Wallace's window. All

Save money by buying your

Xmas Goods

A. KIRK & CO.'S

The gentlemen are beginning to worry about what they are to bu, for Xmas presents for their Wives, Sisters or Sweethearts. Perhaps we can help them out by a few suggestions. Call and look over our stock of

CUT GLASS, COPPER GOODS, SILVERWARE, CHINA, BRASS GOODS, GLOVES, BELTS, COL-LARS and MUFFLERS; WAISTS in LAWN, LINEN, SILK and NUTT in all the leading shades; FUR and FUR LINED COATS, STOLES, COLLARS, MUFFS. and TAILORED SUITS and COATS.

In our Dress Goods Department we have always been known to carry the most up-to-date line shown in Antigonish. Don't you think your Wife, Sister or Sweetheart would appreciate a Suit or Blouse length of fine English or French material for a Xmas

The same old Story **Xmas Gifts**

To many women this is the most puzzling problem that Christmas brings. It is so much harder to buy for a man than for a woman. Have you thought of any of the articles in the following list: Any of them will make an excellent

		THE FE	
MEN'S	DRESSING	GOWNS	\$7.50.
66	44	**	8.50
44	41	44	10.00
**	SMOKING J	ACKETS	5.00
46	44	- 66	6 50
46	76 16 66 66	66	7.50
16	SUITS, \$6.0	o to \$22 00	
86	OVERCOAT	S, \$6.00 to	\$20 00
44			esto Collars, \$15, \$16 and \$18
6.6	46	with Con	nvertible " \$9, \$12 and \$15
41	COAT SWE	ATER, \$	1.25 to \$5.00
66	FANCY KNI	T VESTS,	25c. to \$5.00
66	66	FLANN	EL SHIRTS, \$2.50 and \$3
44	KNIT MUFI	FLER, 450	
**	SILK MUFI	PLER. 750	., \$1.00 and \$1.25
44	INITIALED	SILK HDI	KFS 50c., 75c. and \$1
44	46,	LINEN H	DKFS, 6 to a box, \$2 25
44	SILK TIES	3, 250., 3	5e and 5oc.
0 66	SILK TIES.	one in a box	c, 6oc., 75c., and \$1
4.6	FANCY ARI	M BANDS	, 35c and 6oc.
44	FUR-LINED	GLOVES,	\$2.50 and \$3
- 66	WOOL-LINI	ED MOCH	A GLOVES, 6oc. to \$2
4.6	WOOL GLO	VES, 50c. 1	to 75C.

Please do your shopping early, as it will be better for you and

10 per cent. Cash Discount for the rest of this month.

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

Capital,		\$ 6,200,000
Reserve Fund,		6,900,000
Total Assets.		95,000,000

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Accounts of Firms and Individuals carried upon favourable terms. Out-of-town accounts receive special attention.

SAYINGS ACCOUNTS OF \$1 AND UPWARDS may be opened in the names of two or more persons. Either to withdraw

F. S. C. HARRIS, Manager

Antigonish Branch

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THOMAS SOMERS GENERAL STORE

PROVISIONS AND GROZERIES Flour, Oatmost, Bran, Oil, Cake meal and all groceries found in a first class grocery store, kept constantly in stock. Our "Shamrock" Blend Tea is the best tea value to be had. Get your winter's supply of it and enjoy good tea.

BOOTS and SHOES. It is true economy to provide good footwear for yourself and family. We are admitted leaders in offering good substantial foutwear. Besides "AMHERST" Shoes for men and women, boys and girls, we also carry a large assortment of other reliable makes, secured before the recent advance, which we still offer at old prices. Our stock of Boots and Shoes has never been as large or as well selected. Gum Sho s, Overshoes and Larrigans arriving daily.

CUSTOM TAILORING. Just received, a large assertment of Suitings and Overcoatings, both fancy and staple. Place your orders early and secure first choice. Fit and workmanship guaranteed.

CLOTHING DEPARTMENT. Up to date Ready Made Suits. Overcoats, Ulster-Coats, Saskatchewan Coats, Reversible Leather Coats. He vson Pants. Overalls and Jumpers, Winter Caps, Mitts and Gloves and a large stock of STAN-FIELD UNSHRINK LLE UNDERWEAR and Bed Clothing. In this department, pardicularly, we have close to the line, let the chip fall where it may.

SUNDRIES. Saskatchewan Buffalo Robes, light, driving and heavy Team Harness, Cart Saddles, Pads and Britchens. Highest Market prices paid for all Country produce.

Antigonish

er 15, 1910

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Call and

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COL. INEN,

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The total population of the United States, according to the thirteenth census, is, in unofficial figures, 91,945,-

35, an increase of 21 per cent, over

the population in 1900 Associate Justice White of Louis-iana, who when in the Senate was a strong Democrat, has been appointed Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States.

The explosion Friday night in the shaft of the Bellevue mine, Alberta, ituated near Coleman, killed thirtythree. A rescue party were cut off by a cave-in. Two lost their lives.

During the first five months of the present fiscal year, April to August inclusive, immigration into Canada totalled 180,330, an increase of 74,748, or 71 per cent, as compared with the corresponding five months last year.

Wireless communication between the Magdalen Islands and the mainland has been established, the first message being flashed from the new station on the Island to Pictou, N. S., last Thursday.

It seems safe to announce that the ancient absolute regime in China will exist only historically after the Chinese new year in January, 1911. The throne has decided to accede to the resolution of the Imperial Senate praying for immediate creation of a constitutional China.

Dr. Robert Murray, editor of the Presbyterian Wtiness for forty-five years, died on Monday at his home in Halifax. Dr. Murray was one of the ablest writers on the Canadian religious press, and his facile pen was always at the service of his Church, per interests continually appealing to him. He was aged 79 years.

The trial of Hattie LeBlanc, the young Arichat girl, at Cambridge, Mass., on the charge of having murdered Clarence F. Glover, was concluded yesterday. The popular belief is that the LeBlanc girl is nnocent, and suspicion points to Glover's, widow, who is also an Arichat woman, is the real culprit.

The United States State department has announced the successful completion of long-continued negotiations looking to the gathering of an international conference on May 30th next with the object of suppressing next with the object of suppressing the opium traffic. Great Britain has injected into the programme to be onsidered a matter of the first order of importance, proposing to include morphine and cocaine with opium in the prohibition to be enforced.

except in Shetland and Orkney, will be held in a few days, but it is not now likely there will be any serious change in the situation. The government seems assured of a majority of be-tween 120 and 130, and this being so tween 120 and 130, and this being so cabinet ministers are making more explicit declarations of policy than they hitherto have been doing. There is no question, apparently, of one thing — the veto bill will be promptly dealt with by the Parliament which will meet on January 21. ment which will meet on January 31.

The Halifax city council at a meeting Saturday voted all the civic concessions asked by the Nova Scotia Car Works, Limited, the purchasers of the Silliker Car Company. The chief advantage the company enjoyed was exemption from taxation for a period of ten years, and a civic loan of \$125,000 at 4 per cent. The new company has this tax exemption period extended to twenty years. The civic loan is continued, and in addition the company is given 5,000,000 glalons of water free for twenty years. for twenty years.

The people of Springhill, N. S., are hoping for an early finish of the long-drawn-out strike that is causing so much distress to the community. The strike is now in its seventeenth month. strike is now in its seventeenth month. It is said that Manager Butler of the Dominion Iron & Steel Co. is likely to visit the mines at Springhill, which were lately acquired by Mr. Butler's companies, and that he will make peace. Mr. Butler has secured the confidence of the miners of Cape Breton, and is as successful in soothing difficulties in his new field as he was on the I. C. R.

The tariff will receive serious consideration at this session of the Canadian Parliament, due to the effective methods of Western farmers in bringmethods of Western farmers in bringing their views on the subject to the attention of the Government. Somefive hundred of them are at Ottawa now, having left Winnipeg on Monday evening, as a delegation from Manitoba, Alberta and Saskatchewan. They hoped to be loined by some eastern agriculturists. They want a reduction of the tariff. They want a reduction of the tariff, particularly on agricultural implements. When Sir Wilfrid Laurier was on his recent western tour his question was repeatedly before him.

A head-on collision between an Intercolonial train and a light Grand Trunk engine occurred a quarter mile west of St. Hyacinthe, Que., Saturday evening which resulted in the immediate killing of four train hands, C. Briggs, conductor; W. Walker, englineer on the light apprise. P. Lunio. or Briggs, conductor; W. Walker, engineer on the light engine; R. Jamieson, engineer, and M. Dionne, fireman on the Intercolonial engine. The fireman on on the light engine, McMillan, had a miraculous escape, although his legs were badly crushed. The light engine was on the wrong track. A momber of passengers had minor injuries, but only one suffered a broken uries, but only one suffered a broken one, J. Champoux, Nicolet, having

The French Chamber of Deputies has voted an appropriation of \$1,160,000 for the relief of the victims of the present floods.

An important step has just been taken by China with the object of expanding and increasing the efficacy of her army and navy.

Japan's budget for next year is \$245,000,000, of which \$62,000,00 is for its war and naval establishment, and only \$11,800,000 for agriculture, commerce and education.

In the German Reichstag, Friday, General Von Heeringen, minister of war, presented plans for enlarging the army.

One of the most extraordinary efforts to force the hands of the Federal Government is made public in the Montreal Witness. That very reliable papers alters was altered as a petition which ull imately will be sent to Sir Wilfrid Laurier, asking him to commence immediately the construction of the Georgian Bay Canal, is now in circulation. The ground upon which the plea is made is that employment would thus be given to a great number of men. Already the petition has been largely signed, but some have refused to affix their names on the ground that the request is made not so much because the work is needed but that money may be spent.

There was a discussion in the House of Commons on Monday in respect of the Intercolonial Railway. Some gentlemen who took port in the discussion want the government to acquire branch lines, others want new lines to be built, in connection new lines to be built, in connection with the road, and as part of it; others want the main line transferred to one of the great lines already existing, and the result was that while the Minister of Railways got a great deal of advice he was glad to apply a temporary brake to the discussion. He intimated that the Government had a policy in the matter which was awaiting the return of Mr. Fielding. of Mr. Fielding.

The financial statement of the Dom-The financial statement of the Dominion for the first eight months of the current fiscal year shows a total revenue of \$75,875,446, an increase of \$11,218,937, or nearly eighteen per cent as compared with the corresponding period of last year. For November alone the increase was \$1,312,137. The expenditure on consolidated fund account for the eight months was \$47,038,846, an increase of nearly \$500,000. account for the eight months was \$47,-038,846, an increase of nearly \$500,000. The revenue for the eight months was a little more than \$28,000,000 in excess of the expenditure on consolidated fund account. The capital expenditure for the eight months was \$19,123,941, or \$1,500,000 less than the capital expenditure for the country the country of the capital expenditure for the corresponding period last year. The total net debt on Nov. 30 was \$327,764,621. a decrease during the month of \$535,336,

Brazil seems to have serious trouble in its navy. Last mooth, it will be recalled, the crews of two ships mutinied. Last Friday the navy battalion on Combra Island, a short distance from the City of Rio Janerio, mutinied. The mutineers were supported by the scout ship Rio Grande do Sul, which took part in the naval revolt of last month. For a time there was intense excitement in the city, and the government officials hurriedly met and decided upon prompt and energetic methods to suppress the outbreak. The shore batteries and the loyal war-ships in the harbor were ordered to fire upon the rebels. At 5 o'elock Saturday morning the guns were turned upon Combra Island, and a cannonading continued for several hours. Later a white flag appeared over the barracks, and the bombardment ceased. The revolters then made a formal offer to surrender. The excitement among the public soon subsided, and at noon affairs were assuming their normal course. The mutineers in the garrison, who composed a battalion of the marine corps, numbered about 600 men. Of these 200 were either killed or wounded. The others were taken prisoners by the destroyers while attempting to escape from the island during the night. Two hundred citizens were either killed or wounded while watching the bombardment from the streets

Toys galore at Bonner's.

To Bonner's for horse rugs, buff-

Sleighs to suit you at Bonner's, sold on credit to good people—pungs and

Xmas supplies galore at Bonner'sfollow the crowd.

Call and see our large stock-quality the best, stock the largest, prices right-Bonner's. Sleighs-Dor' buy till you call on me. Just remarks a car load. T, J.

5000 X a a and New Year cards just opened, 2 for 5 to 15 cents each.

Cranberries, figs, dates, grapes, oranges, lemons, peels, raisins, currants, everything the best, at

Strayed, from the premises of Duncan McDonald, Glen Rov, a yearling bull, color brown and white, Anyone knowing of its whereabouts

kindly inform the owner. With the compliments of the season to all our readers, we would remind them that there is a splendid lot of Christmas goods for men and women, boys and girls, at C. J Macdonald's.

Manicure sets and dressing cases in sterling silver and also in ebony mounted in silver, shaving sets, smoker sets and all kinds of brushes at

Dolls from one cent to \$5.00, and toys of all kinds and prices, rocking horses, carts and sleds. Everything in the Fancy Goods line, both cheap and expensive articles. Toilet sets up to fifteen dollars at C. J. Macdonald's.

DIED

At Upper Margaice, Dec. 4th, Mas Mac. LELLAN, (widow Farqubar), a pative of Knoy-dart, Scotland, aged about 10° years.

At Upper Margaree, Dec. 1st, Mary, widow of Hugh Gillis, Bridge, aged 84 years. At Margaree Forks, Dec. 10th, MARTIN COADY, (red), aged 88 years.

At Margaree Forks, Nov. 28th, MARY, widow of the late John McKenzie, in her 77th year

At Glendale, C. B., DONALD BOYD, aged II years. He fervently received the last Sacraments and cled as becomes a scod Catholic to leaves a widow, four sons and four daughters two brothers and three sisten. One of his nephews is the Rev. D. E. Chisholm, P. P., of Pomquet, N. S. B. I. P.

Acknowledgments.

Arch Gillis, Paso Robies
C. B. Currie, Burk's Falis
Hessie mcDonald, Boston
Cassie McDonald, Boston
Cassie McDonald, Lynn
John D McIsaac, S. S. Cape George
Donald McDougall, Glenville
Hugh C. McInnis, Livingstons Cove
Jas F. McEacher, Bailentynes Cove
R. J. McDonald, Antigonish
Dan H Duggin, Caledonia Mills
Katie Brophy, Dorchester
Jas Brophy, Morristown
Maggie G. McInnis, Greendale
Angus McInnis, Georgeville
Mrs John C. McDonald, Arisaig
D. B. McPherson, Truro
A. J. Beaton, Northampton
John O. McMillan, Emporium
Rev Fr. Ethelbert, Montreal
J. D. McPherson, North Grant
Wm McIntosh, Harbor Au Bouche
Henry V. Webb
"Wm McGillivray, Landing
John D. McIsaac, S. S. Cape George
German Dorant, Fomquet Station
Arch McLel an, Lakevale
A. B. McDonald, St. Andrews
Angus McDonald, St. Andrews
Angus McDonald, St. Andrews
Angus McDonald, St. Andrews
John Grant, Briley Brook
Chas Boudro, East Tracadie
Mrs Geo Pitts, Pomquet;
Donald McPherson, Beauly
Andrew McDonald, St. Andrews
John Bray, Upper Springfield
Sr. Mary Agatha, Wellesley Hills
Archie Walker, West Lake Ainsile
A. R. Campbell, West Bay Road
A. D. MeA. am, W. Lynn
Bro Ananias, Portuand
Daniel L. Doyle, Willow Point
Thos Stafford, Mulgrave
Donald McEachern, Browns Mtu
Mrs S. Le Noir, Arichat
Angus McNeil, Morristown
Jeffery Davidson, Afton
L. J. Soy, Amheret
Angus McPherson, McPherson's P. O
Finlay Chisholm, Beauly
Moet Rev Mar Begin, Quebee
L. C. Dolron, Grand Mere
Chas J. Morrissy, Newcastle
Mgr C. A. Marois, V. G. Quebee
Rev E. Alty, St. Jean
John Kennedy, Canso
Jas Keefe, Dover
Jairus Walsh, Guysboro
L. L. McHennedy, Canso
Jas Keefe, Dover
Jairus Walsh, Guysboro

Mgr C A Marofa, V G Quebec
Rev E Allx, St Jean
John Kennedy, Canso
Jas Keefe, Dover
Jairus Walsh, Guysboro
D J McIsare, James River
Hugh A McGillivray, st Andrews
W Vinten, Sylvan Valley
Rev J Althoff, Nelson
A A McKinnon, Lamec
Wm McDonald, Brighten
D R McGillivray, Old Victoria Mines
Martin Meagher, Canso
Dan J McNell, B C Chapel
Rev J A Bedard, Greenwood
D D Macdonnell, Landis
Rev F C Campbell, Vancouver
Mary McDonald, East Bay
Henry McArt, Kendal Green
M MeArt, Bridgeport
Alex Grant, Bay field
Sam McPherson, Bear River
Mrs Hugh McPherson, U S River
A Gannon, North Sydner
Angus Gillis, Mission City
Rev Duncan McDonald, Glen Robertson
John Stewart, Franksville
Arch Forrestall, Mulgrave
A C McDonald, Montague
Jas Ready, Fairville
Angus R, McPhee, De Gross Marsh
Dr J J McDonald Haifax
Rev F C Ryan, Andover
Michael H McIsaac, Antigonish
Angus McDonald, West Lakeyale
(Many acknowledgments crowded on

(Many acknowledgments crowded out) Just One Tubular Cream Separator

THE SHARPLES TUBULAR



Waste No Time and regret that you did not get a Tubula in the first place

CUARANTEED FOREVER

THE SHARPLES SEPARATOR CO.

America's

XmasGiftSuggestions

Only Nine More days to do Your Christmas Shopping

Everything that could be done to make a store an easy, pleasing and satisfactory place for Christmas shopping, has been done at this store where the best gifts for ladies and gentlemen will be found here.

WOMEN'S SLIPPERS, 75c., 90c., \$1.75.

"NECK MUFFLERS, 25c. and 50c.

"HANDKERCHIEFS.

"GAITERS, 65c., 75c., 90c. and \$1.100.

"OVERSHOES, \$2.00 and \$2.65.

"HOSE, 25c., 40c., 50c., 60c., 75c. and 90c. SHOES, \$2.00, \$2.50, \$3.00 and \$4.00. "KNIT SWEATER COATS, \$1.75, \$2.25

and \$2.50.

"WINTER COATS, \$8.00, \$10.50, \$13.00, \$15.00, \$18.00 and up.

"WINTER COSTUMES, \$10.50, \$12.50, \$15,

and \$18.00.

SILK WAISTS, \$2.50, \$3.75, \$4.25 and \$5.75

SEALETTE COATS, \$20.00, \$22.50 up

" RAIN COATS, \$7.75, \$10.50. " FINE FURS.

MINK STOLES, \$7.75, \$10.50, \$13.75,

INK STOLES, \$7.75, \$10.50, \$13.75, \$18.50 and up.

MINK MARMOT STOLEES, \$2.00, \$3.50, \$4.00 and up.

MINK MUFFS, \$9.75, \$10.50 \$5.75 up

"MARMOT MUFFS, \$9.75, \$10.50, \$10.50, \$10.50, \$15.75, up.

MINK MARMOT MUNFS, \$6.75.

FANCY STATIONERY, 50c., 75c., 90c., \$1.25 and

and \$1.50. PARSOLS, \$1.25, \$2.00 \$2.50 and \$3.25. JEWEL CASES, 25c. and 50c. TOILET SETS, \$7.50.

GLOVE and HDKF BOXES, 50c. each. MISSES' WINTER COATS, \$2.25, \$4.00, \$6.00,

MISSES' OVERSHOES, \$1.75, \$1.90 and \$2.00.
" GAITERS, 85c., \$1.00 and \$1.25.

SUIT CASES, \$2 50, \$2.95, \$3.50 \$6.50 and \$7.50. OVERSHOES, \$1.80, \$2.00, \$2.65 and \$3.25. MENS SHIRTS, \$1.10 \$1.25 and \$1.50. FANCY KNIT VESTS, \$2.50, \$4.00 and \$5.00. MEN'S NECKWEAR, 25 cents, 50 cents, 75 cents

GLOVES, 90 cents, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$2.00 and

SUSPENDERS, 50 cents, 75 cents, \$1.00.

SLIPPERS, 75 cents, \$1.50, \$1.75, 1.90. HOSE, 25 cents, 40 cents, 50 cents, 60 cents,

SILK HANDKERCHIEFS, 50 cents, 60 cents and 75 cents.

UMBRELLAS, 75 cents, \$1 25, \$1.75, \$2.50

COAT SWEATERS, \$1.75, \$1.90, to \$3.50.

HOCKEY BOOTS, \$3.00 and \$3.50.

SHOES, \$3.00, \$4.00 \$4.50 and \$5.00. SMOKING SETS, \$2.50 and \$3.00.

MILITARY BRUSHES, \$1.50, \$1.90 and

SHAVING MIRRORS, \$1.25. FOUNTAIN PENS, \$3.75.

COMBINATION TRAVELLING SETS,

BOYS HOCKEY BOOTS, \$2.95, and \$2.50. BOOTS, \$1.50, \$1.75, \$2.50 up to \$3.00.

OVERCOATS, \$5.50, \$6.50 up to \$10.50.

GLOVES, 25 cents to \$1,25.

SWEATER COATS, 80 cents, 90 cents,

Everything Displayed

Where you can readily inspect the goods and make your selections however busy we may be

Chisholm, Sweet & Co.

Bob-Sleds for Sale

Four sets of Bob-Sleds, single and double, for sale. Apply to

DOUGALD McEACHRAN, Church Street, Antigonish.

High Grade

SLEIGHS HARNESS ROBES LAPROBES BELLSETC.

For Xmas.

D. McISAAC,

Antigonish, N.S.

Leading Pianos

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE Paid-up Capital, \$10,000,000 Reserve, \$6,000,000

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Direct From Factory to You.

It is an established fact that America leads the world in the manufacture of fine Pianos. No piano is better or more favourably known than the Hallet & Davis Endorsed by the world's leading musicians since 1839, it to day enjoys the distinction of being the world's leading piano for the lowest

enjoys the distinction of being the control of the price.

The advantages of buying direct from the factory are many. You pay one profit and only one. The instrument is guaranteed by the maker—direct. The output of the second largest factory in **merica to select from.

In connection with the Hallet & Davis, I am direct Factory representative for eight other makes of planos each being the best obtainable in its class. Prices on these instruments from \$250 upwards. Each instrument bears a tag on which is marked in plain figures, the selling price. THIS PRICE IS FINAL NO CUTTING. Catalogs and information free on request. Write for them to day. Easy terms of payment to responsible persons

\$10.40 from Truro, \$10 from Windsor Junction

For Excursion Tickets to Boston via Varmouth and return, good going 21st, 24th and 28th December and returning from Boston Friday, January 6th, 1911.

For further particulars call at nearest Station Ticket Office or communicate

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which attended my last Christmas

sale of jewellry has led me to considerably increase my line for the this holiday season. My stock of Watches, Rings, Jewelry, Novelties, etc., is now ready for your inspection. New additions are being added to it daily as received from manufacturers. I wish to increase my large list of mal, order customers, and will promptly send goods on approval at my expense for their selection. Select your gifts now and have them placed aside until Xmas. I nandle guaranteed goods only at moderate prices,

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Hides! Hides! 500 Hides Wanted & C. B. Whidden & Son

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are paying cash as usual and pay as high as the highest: : : : Also want

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winter cap over his forehead, looked up at his rough inquisitor.

"Yes, I can tell you a place," he replied, slowly. "Why not come along and follow the crowd to church over yonder? This is the last night of our places of the place of the p Tuesdays 9 p. m. mission; never is a stranger turned From Boston Saturdays at noon. Through tickets for sale, and baggage checked by Rallway agents.

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A Prodigal's Return.

The closing night of the mission at St. Mark's had come, and the zealous missionary had already announced the subject of his sermon, "The Love of the Sacred Heart for Sinners.' What better crowning for the week of labor! It would touch the coldest

Father Hawerton judged rightly?

And yet the impressive silence in the little chapel, the expression of earnest-

faces of the congregation—all told him

It was into the midst of this congre-

gation that a poor sinner had come. The dark and starless sky above, the

An hour before, with hat roughly

drawn over his eyes, his collar care-lessly turned up, and hands in his pocket, he was slowly tramping along

the street when he met an elderly

man picking his way in the direction

him on the shoulder, "can you tell me where a poor wretch can find a bit of shelter for a night? Not particular at all; any old shed or cellar is good

The old man, throwing back a heavy

spoken to a priest for thirty years.'

"All the more reason for you coming in to-night," interrupted the old man. So you've given up; and you're afraid to meet a priest, eh?"

"Well, something like that," replied

the stranger, rather wearily.

He had spoken the truth. A wicked life and the lack of courage to undo it

frightens many an outcast. Away

back in childhood days the words "Catholic, and Church, and priest,"

were familiar words in this particular

stranger's vocabulary. Many a long

God! He had often served as altar-boy. Those were the happy hours of

his life, his time of peace, his paradise

on earth. But temptations came, and

despite the entreaties of a loving mother, little by little he fell away

from the early practises and yielded to

It was just thirty years since he left

his home to try the painted glories of a life at sea. Tossed from one to another of the world's sea-ports, the

fair altar-boy had been transformed

into the pitiable wretch who now stood at the door of a little church of

St. Mark, not hunting for the food of

his soul, but simply seeking a night's shelter for a wretched body broken

"Well come along in," urged his

"I have but a few words further to

to realize the deep sorrow of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, so often pained

there lived a Catholic mother, kind,

loving, and exemplary. Year after year she had to led and labored for her

children; sharing their joys with them, caressing them in their sorrows,

and sympathising with them in their

p that little Nazur th, and peace, and

love and joy! Night after night that

good mother prayed for her little

ones, and this was her persevering prayer, 'May the Sacred Heart waten

and protect my children! May they ever remain near Him. If they stray away, may He call them back!"
"Whom God loveth He chastiseth;

to those whom He cherishes He sends

His heaviest crosses! And so before

bestowing the crown on the brow of

that Catholic mother, He placed the cross upon ner shoulders. The sweet

peace and joy of that happy family en led after a few short years. The bright sun hine of that little home

turned into darkness. The eldest son,

grown to manhood and yielding to the

sinful schemes of evil companions,

broke away from the arms of the one who loved him most. He abandoned home and family. One by one the days lengthened into weeks, the

weeks into months, the months into

years, and there came no sigh of the

prodigal. Seven long years rolled by,

and then, in a room of that same home,

stretched upon a bed of sickness the mother lay; two candles flickered on a table near by; at the bedside knelt

her other son; a priest bending low

was anointing the dying mother who

even in her last momen's could be heard murmuring: 'Sacred Heart of Jesus, give me back my lost child!'

pray with me that mother's prayer,

May the Sacred Heart of Jesus, have

strong reason for asking you; that

prodigal was my own brother."

The bells of the little chapel of St.

Mark were striking ten. The last few

of the congregation were leaving; the

sexton was turning out the lights.

Near to the altar railing the stranger

was kneeling, his elbows resting on a pew and his head buried in his hands. The sexton came near and touched him on the shoulder.

"You must be going now," he whispered, "I am about to close the

not go before I say a few words to the

"Well, you must be quick about it," replied the sexton. "The priest is still in the sacristy, but ready to leave

The next moment priest and peni-tent were sitting side by side.

doors for the night."
"No," replied the stranger, "I can

mercy on that lost child!' I have

was soon over; an ungrateful child had broken a mother's heart. Pray, my good people," the missioner went on to say, with tears in his eyes,

Happiness reigned

by our ingratitude.
"In the little village of S.

interlocutor, who had a hope that the

grace of conversion was imminent.

with years of sin and vice.

the attention of all.

petty troubles.

he had spent in the house of

'Say, old man," he asked, touching

that he had.

of the church.

was only to seek shelter that I came here to-night, but, thank God, I came, I heard the story you told. That story is the story of my life; I too have crushed a mother's heart. When but a boy I broke away from the dearest of mothers and the happiest of homes. Year after year I have been wandering from country to country, from city to city, and now I am after heart and win it back to God. Had thirty years the miserable wreck you ness and happiness lighting up the

see before you, dejected, homeless, and without a friend.

All during this harrowing tale the good missioner lowered his eyes; tears started from them as the penitears started from them as the pent-tent sinner repeated the sad story he had heard from the altar-steps. The moments were intense; while the rain outside pattered against the window-panes. The stranger slipped his hand into a deep pocket of his ragged coat, drew forth a package and began to unbleak winds of a March night, and the continued drizzling rain, had wrenched every spark of cheer from his heart. wrap the covering which enclosed a

tiny well-worn case.
"Father," he said, opening the box and passing it to the priest, "there is world. I know not whether she is which was as follows:
"The Hibernians h

The missioner looked at the picture a momemt. He had begun to whisper words of encouragement to the repentant man, when something caught his eye; he hesitated, but only for a moment; he looked again at the picture. The next moment his arms were thrown about the neck of the stranger, his head resting on his shoulders and his eyes wet with tears. The picture was that of his own mother: the prodigal was his long lost brother, reclaimed after thirty years. The Sacred Heart had indeed heard the oft-repeated prayer. He had brought back the stray sheep.

The following morning, while the mother in heaven looked down into the little chapel of St. Mark, she beheld her repentant son kneeling at the altar railing receiving the Bread of Life from the hands of his brother .-George E. Hanlon. S. J.

The Art of Deceiving.

It would seem from the work of M. Marcault "The Art of Deceiving, Intimidating, the Corrupting the Elector," just published by Bloud of Paris, that the anti-clerical trickster has nothing to learn in the way of electoral fraud and corruption from the worst - known systems in the

On the evidence of the results of the campaign of 1906, at any rate, says Marcault, one can only fall back on conspiracy as the explanation of the success of the Bloc. It is well known, he says, that its partizans were received very coldly throughout France, and yet they were returned even in the most hostile or indifferent constituencies.

A few years ago, in a district of the city of Nantes, it was found that of 3627 registered votes, 875 voters did not go to the poll, and 767 were either "There's some truth in what you say," repeated the stranger, meditatively, "I've given up everything." dead or had removed from the district. Nevertheless, all the dead votes were registered in favor of the anti-clerical candidate. In Nimes, again, 2800 fictitious voters were placed upon the voting strength of the constitu-ency. There was no doubt where the The sermon was drawing to a close and the zealous preacher was begging votes went to.

The well-known political economist add. Listen, my dear people," he concluded, "to the story of the breaking of a mother's heart. It will help you Leory-Beaulien, told in the Chamber, on March 1910, of two flagrant cases of fraud in which the right to vote was withheld in the most arbitrary fashion from properly constituted Catholic electors who had not sought regis ration personally, the moral, of course, being that the flimmisest pre-tence is snatched at to keep the Catholic voter from the exercise of his

In another case it was shown that a candidate (Veber) had already been provided with 1500 votes before even the election offices and pelling booths had been opened to voters. Men of 35 years of age have presented registration cards dated back fifty years; bodies of men have been hired to create a disturbance in the voting hall,, and under the pretext of maintaining order, the presiding officer has ordered the place cleared, and he and his assessors—all anti-clericas—re-maining alone with the ballot-boxes with plenty of time to effect changes in the voting returns.

Many a voter was astonished to see another man voting with exactly the same name as his own; scores of men arriving the night previously in the city of Tours voted the next day for the anti-clerical candidate, though they had done the same in several cities before.

At Fouzillon, a little place with 69 voting inhabitants, 91 voting cards were found in the urn.

Tricks of this sort are common everywhere, but it is certain that only among an intimidated population could they be perpetrated with such unblushing trequency.

Ballot fraud alone was not entirely responsible, however, for the defeat of the Catholic parties at the recent elections. In the election of 1909, for example, it was found that in 21 electoral divisions some 230,000 voters, out of 600,000, had abstained from voting from sheer disgust at the overwhelming frauds in electioneering campaigns.

It was not without reason, therefore, says Marcault, that Henri Maret declared in 1909 that "there were no more elections in France, only administrative jobs. A man became a senator or a deputy independently of the will of the people; it was a Government appointment, like a station-mastership or a rural postmastership. To be a senator or a deputy in France is to be an instrument of the reigning

government, And there is but one remedy, declares Marcaul, the remedy of action which lies wholly and solely in the hands of the people themselves. Already there are symptoms of disconown overwhelming strength they could decide within a couple of years, the downfall of the cause of all their hardships and the loss of their

churches and schools.

"Father," said the stranger, "it lay aside their aptness to compromise every one of the lands on the continwith the enemy and rely on his treacherous promises, and form their parishes into parochial committees to safeguard the elections, France cannot hope to have her voice heard in her own government.—New York Freeman's Journal.

A Stirring Appeal to the Hibernians.

The national president of the Hibernians of North America, Hon. James J. Regan, of St. Paul, was recently accorded a public reception in his home city.

On the stage sat His Grace the Most On the stage sat His Grace the Most Rev. John Ireland, Archbishop of St. Paul: His Excellency Governor Eber-hardt, of Minnesota, United States Senator Moses E. Clapp, Represent-ative Frederick C. Stevens, Mayor H. P. Keller, of St. Paul, Rev. Fither Michael O'Brien, of Minneapolis, and many others.

His Grace Archbishop Ireland dethe picture of the mother whose heart livered a most eloquent and stirring I broke. It has followed me over the address to the Hibernians, part of

"The Hibernians have two propo-

sitions:
"1. To keep alive the traditions of that beloved isle, played upon by the waters of the Atlantic sea, met by its waves as eastward they go. They have it for their purpose to keep before their own minds and the minds of their children the noble traditions, the sweet and strong virtues of which Ireland has been the theatres for some

2000 years. "2. They have this other purposeto encourage one another, to help one another to be worthy of the older traditions, to encourage and help one another to move forward in reaching out for what is best and most beautiful in this land of America, their home today and the home of their children to-morrow.

"Well may you love and cherish the traditions of the Isle of Saints. Yet I would not for a moment invoke the traditions and memories of other lands and civilizations if by so doing I would weaken in the smallest degree our sense of duty to the Republic of the United States.

"And so let us from every land that we are descendants of, keep in holy memory the great and good things of that land, in order that we be today the better men and in order that America may be that which I believe is its providential destiny, in moral and social citizenship, in governmental institutions, what it is in its fields, mountains, rivers and lakes—the first and best land over which has passed the hand of the great Creator.

"And so Hibernians would remem-ber the days of old. They would remember the glories of Brian Born, the valor of Sarsfield; they would recall the work of their beloved apos-tle and patron, St. Patrick; they would remind each other of the sages and scholars that went out from their beloved isle to spread the light across the whole continent of Europe; they would remember the poets and bards whose harps gave out harmonies that still linger in the ears of the greatest artists. Oh, I could tell you of the heroes who on hundreds of battlefields within our own Ireland and upon every land under the sun, showed themselves to be of the highest courge and valor-heroes whose names and glories would honor the brightest tablets of humanity in any land. But I must not venture far in recalling old memories, for the field is so vast, so inviting, so entrancing that I might be tempted to hold you too long.

"And, moreover, the task is unnecessary, for I am sure you have heard, often and often, from father and mother, from grandfather and grandmother, of the land of the buttercup and the daisy, of the land hy the blood of martyrs and valiant warriors fighting for Ireland. Surely you need not be ashamed that your ancestors came from the land of St. Patrick. It is a small island, and yet where could you stand upon the globe without hearing of it? Where can you go without meeting those who will say say: We are from Ireland.

"America, this country, has its share of them. South America, away down over the plains of the Argentines, has whole colonies of them. In Australia, New Zealand, the Islands of the Pacific, the East Indies, they are there. And if you go to any land on the continent of Europe you will find there descendants of those who left Leland high in position and honored by their fellow-citizens. In the city of Paris they have each year a banquet of the ancient Irish, the descendants of those who bore the honored name of the "Wild Geese." And it is the same in Spain, in Austria and in Carrette and in Germany. Oh, they are every-where, and they are one and all proud

of the old land from whence they sprung. And why should not Hibernians, then, keep its memory green?

"And now as to the other proposition before you: To all work as Hibernians or other descendants of Ireland to be worthy of America.

You are at home here. As Senstor Clapp a few moments ago put it: In Ireland you dreamed of liberty; here you enjoy it. Feel at home, but be worthy of this home. Watch one another and help one another, so that none fall by the wayside, so that none be of whom old Ireland would be ashamed. Work to keep up your traditions and glories, work to keep up that invincible courage in maintaining your convictions before God - that adhesion to conscience which, after 300 years of persecution the like of which is unrecorded in any land, is as deep, as vigorous and as resolute as on the first day of the battle.

"You are here in America side by side with the other nationalities. Welcome them; love them. They are, with you, fellow Americans and fellow Christians. I dislike very much that false spirit of adhesion to olden memories which would lead us to keep tent declaring themselves all over France, and if the Catholic bodies would only learn the truth of their with all of them and love them all, for they have come here, as we have done, build decide within a couple of years, to build up a new nation. The memories of the cause of all their ardships and the loss of their burches and schools.

Until the Bishops and the priests to build up a new nation. The memories of your own race should prompt you to love them all; for when your forefathers were persecuted at home they found friends and allies in nearly their great dignity and responsibility more fully, they would feel like fasting schools.

ent of Europe. Let the only battle be which will put forth the strongest energy to do the best for our-selves, for America and for humanity.

"This is true Irish patriotism. You have here the finest of fields. It is not the fault of America if you are not successful in life. Her gifts are scattered before you in profusion. Be ambitious and grasp the best that is going. Do not be satisfied with your present condition. The fault with you Irishmen in America is that they do not look forward to to-morrow. For the sake of that land which you love-for its honor and for its glory, lift yourselves up. It was Sarsfield who said, when dying on a foreign battlefield, "Oh, that this blood were shed for Ireland!" Very well, if you cannot shed your blood for Ireland, live for it, work for its honor, and thus you will be bringing honor on your-

selves and the race.

"So if this is the purpose—and I know it is—of the Hibernians, it is a noble purpose, and I should be very glad to see tens of thousands of other descendants of Irishmen come forward and join hands with you and say : We will work with you for ourselves, for yourselves, for the old land, and for the honor and glory of the Irish race in America."

A Boy's Job.

When a boy gets a "job" that he wants to keep, he cannot afford to define his duties too closely. If he does, he is apt to soon find himself in the unfortunate position of a boy "out of a job" when he needs one, says The Catholic Sun. A widow with five children once came to me to enlist my help in securing a place for her boy of 12 years during the summer months when he was out of school. was able to get him a very good place in an office. He was to get \$4 a week, working from nine in the morning until four in the afternoon, with every Saturday afternoon "of." Within a week the boy was out of a job. The man who had employed him was a good friend of mine, and I dropped into his office one afternoon and

asked:
"What was the matter with the Blank boy? Why didn't he keep his

"Too particular in regard to what he was to do," was the reply. "How was that?" I asked. "Well, the second day he was here I told him to dust things in the office and he said that was the work of the man who cleaned out the office. So it was, but as the man had for some reason neglected this part of his work, and I did not want the office to go as it was, and the boy had nothing to do, I asked him to dust

"And he was not willing to do

"He said that it wasn't his 'place to dust it : and when I asked him to help my stenographer with some work she was doing in the way of getting out a lot of circulars, he said it was not his 'place' to do that. I then told him that a good 'place' for him was at home, if he did not want to be use ful in any way that he could to his employer. I can't have a boy work-ing for me who would rather sit around idle than do things he was not specifically engaged to do.

No other man is going to have a boy around him who is afraid that he will do something it is not his "place" do. The boy whn is willing to do what his hands find to do to help his employer, will advance far more rapidly than the boy who is "fussy" in regard to his duties. I like better the spirit of an alert, brighteyed boy of twelve or fourteen years who was asked by his employer if he would mind doing something it was really the place of do, and the boy said cheerily:
"Sure not! My time is yours."

It is a good thing for a boy to re-member that his time belongs to his employer during the hours of the day for which he is receiving pay, and if he shows a willingness to be of service in every way possible, he will not only hold his position, but will be likely to be advanced to something better before very long.

St. Bernard Dogs Still at It.

Although the tunnels which now connect Switzerland with Italy have greatly decreased the importance of the St. Bernard and other passes, especially during the eight months of snow, it is still deemed advisable to employ St. Bernard dogs. It is no longer customary, however, to send out the dogs alone, with baskets of food and drink; a man always accompanies them. These dogs are not realy of the famous old St. Bernard breed. That originated in the fourteenth century, through a cross between a shepherd dog from Wales and a Scandinavian parents were a Great Dane and a Pyrenean mastiff. The last pure descendant of this tribe was buried under an avalanche in 1816. Fortunately, there were found, at Martigny and on the Simplon Pass a few dogs which by crossing with mates from Wales, yielded the modern St. Bernard dog, which is physically even stronger than his mediaeval namesake, and shares most of his traits traits.

What Children Need.

What children need is cheerful, home-like surroundings, good, wholesome food, simple clothing, and healthful childish sports. Give them a few toys at a time, but do not be too lavish, for it is the experience who have carefully studied children that, where they have a great many playthings, they cease to care for them. Children may inherit tendencies that are difficult to manage, but at heart they are not bad; it is usually the evil example and mismanagement of their parents that make them so. If mothers realized their great dignity and responsibility



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From the Canadian Churchman, Anglican) the world in modern times. As rement of writing, nothing approachdoubtful whe her any portion of North, or for the matter of that, of say, of Roman Catholicism in British North America. The Congress is now a thing of the past, but like ur own Bi-Centenary, it leave those shom it represented, and who participated in it, not quite the same people they were before. At any rate, it leaves them with a changed,

Remember, then, that the work of and let us hope, in both cases, an encan remember, only one, regrettable incident chequered the general spirit of respect and good will which pervaled the Protestant world. We refer, of course, to the unfortunate, or rather, perhaps, the unfortunately reported, utterances of Father Vaughan. which, we know were deplored by not a few of his own co-religionists. In simple justice to this outspoken priest of strong convictions, we must, however, gratefully acknowledge his many other valuable public utterances on such subjects as the declining birth-rate, and loyalty and patriotism. It is doubtful if there is any country in the world where the Roman Cathelic Church wields so much power for good as in the Dominion of Canada and especially in Province of Quebec. Here we see it at its best. A recent writer in The London Times," after speaking a little severely of the connection of the Church with politics, oncludes with this panegyric on the Quebec priesthood: "Notwithstand-Quebec priesthood: ing these frequent political conflicts, the pastoral relation between the cures and the French people is ideal. The priests are unfailing springs of wholesome influences. They teach thrift, sobriety, and industry. They are the patient, self-sacrificing pastors of a people happy in their social and faithful in their domestic relations, courteous to a fault, and hospitable to courteous to a fault, and hospitable to a degree. They are of a younger world, perhaps, but any one who can speak the French language will find a rural Quebec as much virtue, as much charm, as much of the joy of life as anywhere e'se on earth." This is high praise and it is written, as are all communications to the Times, by a men on the spot. On the broad men on the spot. On the broad grounds, therefore, of general social well being, we can honestly and heartily congratulate the Roman Catholic Church on its magnificent work in the Province of Quebec, and we have many valuable lessons to to learn from them. It is a mat'er for devout thankfulness that this great Church stands uncompromisingly for the sacredness of the marriage tie, and the consequent stability of the home and family. The who e future of our Christian civilization is bound up, and will stand or fall with this. Then again they have borne unflinchng witness to the principle of religious education, for which they have made, and are making all over the continent, tremendous sacrifices.

Again they stand for the supernatural in religion, for the truth that Christianity is a divinely insituted system, and has its origin from to-day who are to be the citizens of toabove and not from below. These three principles of prime importance wise? When the highest authority, three principles of prime importance are now being everywhere questioned and imperibled, and the Roman Ca hole Church in upholding and vigour- and to do its work? ously defending them, deserves well of the whole of Christendom, and mankind generally. No section of the Roman Catholic Church in the world has a nobler record for heroic self - sacrifice than the Church in Canada. The latours and sufferings of the Jesuit Fa'hers, in the seventeenth century, are one of the proudest and most precious of all our ecclesiastic land national possessions. The Roman Ca holic Church in Canada is central ed with the blood of the saints and part of whom the world was the sain's, "of whom the world was not wor hy." And it has always proved itself wor hy of its splendid traditions. With a full consciousness of the points at issue between us, and with the profoundest loyalty to cur own beloved Church whose work and influence we would not belittle by one ota, we have unalloyed pleasure in bearing out testimony to the great work now being accomplished by the Roman Catholic Church in Canada, and to her loyalty to those funda-mental principles inexpressibly dear to myriads outside her own Communion. To the originators and promoters of the recent Congress we laid in reverence and docility of spirit, tender our congratula ions, and with the fruit of religious and spiritual all the more readiness and sincerity, culture. because we see as a result of it a distinct advance towards kindlier feelngs and a tetter understanding on to the exclusion of religious training

Fass this on to Your Neighbour.

Rev. P. J. Casey, S. J., is a leader of one of the Jesuit missionary bands. Recently he and Father Conway gave a mission at Nativity Church, Buffalo. Here are Father Casey's views on the Catholic press.

Let it be laid down as a first pricciple thar in every Catholic family there should be at least one Catholic weekly. Let it be laid down as a second principle that this Catholic weekly should or selected ace rd ng to the tastes and equirem n's of the family. Let it be aid down as a third principle that when the testes and requirements of a family are different, there should be than one Casholic weekly in hat family. Do not talk about expense. The price of most of our Cathpapers is only five cents - the vain from one g'ass of stronger drink for which he pays ten cents, and bring home another Catholic weekly? If a

Catholic press, money will not be an obstacle in his way. The poor man finds means of getting his five cents to deed, judge a man more accurately by The Eucharistic Congress at Montreal passes into history as one of the most magnificent and imposing remost magnificent and imposing religious functions ever held on this ligious functions ever held on this ligious functions and part of six hundred to research the same paper, per supplement and provided in any part of six hundred to research the same paper, per supplement and provided in any part of six hundred to research the same paper, per supplement and provided in any part of six hundred to research the same paper, per supplement and per supplemen inent, or, indeed, in any part of six hundred representatives of the gorld in modern times. As represent in New York City, was declared by one of their principal speakers, to be a "damnable sheet, when it was not puerile." The same speaker went on to say be wondered if the men who North, or for the matter of that, of south, America has ever known such a majestic religious demonstration as that recently held in the old French sity, the centre and stronghold, shall converge to the control of the control of the centre and stronghold, shall converge to the centre and stronghold, shall converge to the centre of a family, is willing the converge to the centre of a family, is willing the converge to the centre of a family. to pay five cents on Sunday morning.
No! If a Catholic has any real desire for Catholic news, or what is more important, if he has any real desire for he advancement of Catholic interests,

Remember, then, that the work of the Catholic press is the work of Therefore, if we have any real love for Christ, it is a work we shou'd help in every way in our power.

You help the work of the mission-

ary - the missionary among the Chinese, among the negroes, among the people of Alaska, and the missionary here at home. But a Catholic paper is a missionary in every house where it enters. Even though you are too busy to read the paper yourself, by being a subscriber and thus helping its circulation, you enable a copy to go into some home where it will be read, and where it may spread un'old bless-

Democracy and Religion.

The demand for religious education is constantly growing. The dangers of a purely secular training are becoming daily more apparent, and men who are looking into the future and counting the cost, are beginning to raise their voices in protest against the con-tinuance of a system which ignores religion and shu's it out of its curri-

This sentiment was strongly voiced the other day by Doctor MacKenzie of the Hartford School of Religious Pedagogy in his charge to Rev. Charles Stoddard Lane on the occasion of the latter's inauguration as vice-President and professor of history of the institu-tion. His words deserve to be quoted. President Mackenzie among other things, said: "The serious problem with which this country is face to face is the co-relations of reigious education and the national character. are coming to the awful experiment of trying to live our national life without a positive religion. This is a situation more critical than that of any so-called uncivilized country of the Orient. It has come about through the false notion that a democracy such as ours can never be in danger when once firmly established. Democracy is never safe except in an a mo-phere of religion. The nation which says: religion. The nation which says: "We will not undertake the responsibility of religious education for our children' is contemplating national suicide, for its very foundation rests on religion.'

These are brave and true words and free institutions. It needs but little study and observation to see that the spirit of reverence has decreased to an alarming extent among the children of paying the penalty of having the fetish of non-sectarianism and the deadly fruits of this baseless system are now apparent on every hand.

The regulating of religion to the church and the home and the banishing of it from the schools have had the effect of le-sening it- anthority over the children. They spend most of the day in the school where re igion may not enter and the homes of the land have not been the cen ers of religious training to such an extent as to make up for the lack of religious teaching in the schools.

It is time that men cast away prejuthis vival matter. The foundation of all true education must be religion. It has the highest and imperative authority which can appeal to the heart of man. It should be an active factor in the formation of character.

It should be an active titude toward them from the factor in the formation of character. they are two years of age until are eighteen or nineteen. sway over the impressionable hear's of the children from their earliest years that the basis of true manhood and true womanhood may be deeply

must in the long run work evil results.

The Carnegie millions which are being used for this purpose may yet prove a menace to the nation. The worship of non-sec ar:anism must give way to a better unders anding and appreciation of elementary rights inherent in man, chief among which is the right to know God and His revela ion, and to grow in the knowledge and appreciation of His truth and code of morals

with every advancing year of life.

The highest in eres s of the nation demand the dominance of the retigions ideal in our system of education, for religion alone can furnish the stable and secure foundation on which democracy may rest .- The Pilot.

The Influence of Books.

One's reading is usually a fair index to his character. Observe, in almost any home you visit, the books that lie on the centertable, or note those of common drink. Cannot a man omit one glass of drink during the week, and bring home a Catholic paper on Saturday evening to his Catholic family? Or can he not retrain from one glass of stronger drink. of far deeper moment—their moral at-tainments and spiritual advancement. tainments and spiritual advancement.
"A man is known." it is said, "by the company he keeps." It is usually true that a man's character may, to a man has any real desire to support the man has any real desire to support the

the books and papers he chooses than by the company he keeps; for his associates are often imposed upon him, but his reading is the result of

In reading it is a safe rule to abstain from all books which, while they have some good things about them, have also a mixture of evil. You may have read books that had the two elements in them—the good and the bad. Which stayed longer in your memory?—Always the bad! The heart is often like a sieve, which lets small particles of gold fall through, but keeps the great cinders. Once in a while there is a mind like a loadstone, which, plunged amid steel brass filings gathers up the steel and repels the brass; but it is generally just the opposite. If you attempt to plunge through a hedge of burs to get one blackberry, you will get more burs than blackberries. You cannot and let us nope, in both cases, an en-larged outlook. One, and so far as we can remember, only one, regrettable incident chequered the general spirit tion of the souls for which Christ died. ber the scratch of a pin has sometimes produced lockjaw. Alas, if, through curiosity, you pry into an evil book, your curiosity is as dangerous as that of a man who should take a torch into

Protestants Seek Catholic Co-operation in Boston,

The society heretofore known as the Massachusetts Federation of Churches, and whose object is the civil and social betterment of Greater Boston, sent a delegation within a few days past to the Most Reverend Archbishop O'Connell, to seek his co-operation in their work. It consisted of Dr. Alexander Mann of Trinity church, the Rev. George Lyman Paine of St, Mary's Episcopal church, Dorchester, and the Rev. Christopher R. Eliot. These gentle-men, on behalf of their society, felt that their project offered common ground to all religious bodies; but that the Protestant 30 per cent. of our population could not accomplish much if the Catholic 65 per cent. held aloof. Hence, their invitation to Archbishop O'Connell as the Catholics' spiritual leader, to join in the good work.

His Grace received the delegation most hospitably, and expressed his hearty approval of the project as outlined by them. He offered two suggestions, which, if acceptable, would broaden the scope of the movement, and enlist Catholic support; the substitution of "association" for "federation," and of "religious bodies ' for "churches," promising further to draft a programme which would make Catholic co-operation possible and which will be presented it the next meeting of the society.

Dr. O. P. Gfford considers movement for union in civic and social interests between Catholics and Protestants one of the most progressive steps ever taken for true religious work. So, no doubt, it will prove.

In the love of their country, state and city, and in the keeping of God's commandments as the foundation of ought to be pondered by every man who wishes the perpetua on of our free institutions. It needs but little unite. Boston would be in a bad way if two-thirds of her citizens were not mainly good citizens, and ready to acclaim the social and civic virtues of their non Catholic neighbors. But we can all find room for improvement. -Boston Republic.

Make a Chum of Your Boy.

My heart goes out in sincere pity to the man who cannot make a companon o his boys. Do you know, father, that you are unconsciously depriving yourself and you sons of the sweetest pleasures if you do not make them your companions?

Think what you are doing by allowing them to grow up without your protecting care. Some day, perhaps, you will realize what you miss by not associating with them more. Be with all your children just as much as possible while they are little, for by so doing you will become young yourself dices and preconceived notions and doing you will become young yourself act toge her for the common good in and will appreciate with keener zest the good things of this life.

The reason why many boys go on the wrong road is because their fathers maintain an indifferent attitude toward them from the time they are two years of age until they cannot reasonably expect a boy to turn out as you should like to have him if you take no personal interest in his welfare. I know of a father who has a son in whom he takes a genuine interest, and they are the closest chums it is possible to imagine. It is, of course, impossible for them to be together all the time, for the father works all day at his store, and the boy goes to school, but at night they are always together. The father does not monopolize the companionship of his son by any means for he invites other boys to call at the house, and when you see them all together you can well imagine that there is no man about. The father enters into all the sports of the little fellows, who rightly aver that "he is great." That hoy is now almost nineteen, but when he had passed the age of twelve, the

'My, O, my! next year you'll be in your 'teens, and then what shall I

"Same as you've always done, said the boy, while a dimple came in his cheek and a sly twinkle came to his eye. "You know we've pledged ourselves to stick together

"So we have, so we have," said the father, "and no matter how big you get, you will always be my chum." That's the way to treat your boys.— Pittsburg Catholic.

Wemen Who Try to Do Too Much.

is this, once she begins to take an active interest in things outside her own home, she soon forgets that she has a home. She gets drawn into the giddy maelstrom which accomplishes To

The children soon begin to show the effects of her divided interest. The home gives every evidence of half-hearted attention on the part of its mistress. The husband is usually to be found during the evenings at his favorite club, for his wife has nothing to talk about except the stupid meetings she has attended during the

A Student's Soliliquy.

To work or take life easy, that's the question.

Whether 'tis nobler in mind to pursue The studies in the course with diligence,

Or take up story-books to kill the And mitigate the troubles ?- to work,

—to dig, Unceasing; but can stories recally And thoughts about the class-work

and the worries A student's heir to?-'Tis a consummation

Devoutly to be wished. To read ;- to doze,

To doze; -perchance to dream. -Ay there's the rub;
For in luring stories what dreams may come,

When we have put aside required work, Must give us pause; there is a spectre In neglected work that often haunts

For who would bear the whips of slighted conscience, The parent's scorn, the prefect's

searching eye
The jokes of fellow students and the spurns That patient merit of the unworthy

takes, When he himself might his quietus With honest work? Who would worry and care And make our present lot a painful

But that the dread of an old age in want.

The uncertain future puzzles the will, And makes us rather bear our call to work. That flee therefrom and lead an easy

Thus conscience is a mighty monitor; And thus the native hue of resolution Receives new strength in deep and earnest thought.

And enterprises of great pith and moment, With this regard and steadfastness of

purpose
Begin their course in action.

-Charles Bularzik, in St. John's
University Record, Collegeville, Minn.

The "Generosity" Of the Drinking Man.

In one of his lectures on temperence, Rev. Peter J. O'Callaghan, C. S. P. traced the downward course of a young man from the time he took his first drink at the importunity of his shopmates until he broke his wife's heart and wrecked his home. He ridiculed the idea that the drunkard was a drunkard because he was a generous fellow; he said that the sober man was the generous man. "Talk" of generosity, could anything be more the opposite of generosity than the drunkard? If that's your idea of generosity you are lower in the scale of manhood than he. I heard the other day of a man who went without an overcoat all winter in order that his children might be kept in school throught the school year. That is true generosity. Look upon the man who takes the money which ought to buy food and clothes for his wife and children, and take him for what he is. Unless you despise him you will not make this people a sober people.

It Takes Courage.

To speak the truth when, by a little prevarication, you can get some great advantage. To live according to your convic-

To be what you are, and not pre-

tend to be what you are not.

To live honestly within your means

To refuse to knuckle and bend the

knee to the wealthy, even though To refuse to make a living in a

questionable vocation.

To refuse to do a thing which you think is wrong, because it is customary

and done in trade.

To be talked about and yet remain silent when a word would justify you in the eyes of others, but which you cannot speak without injury another.

To face slander and lies, and to carry yourself with cheerfulness, grace and dignity for years before the lie can be

To stand firmly erect while others are bowing and fawning for praise and

To remain in honest poverty while others grow rich by questionable methods.

To say "No" squarely when those around you say "Yes."

To do your duty in silence, obscurity and poverty, while others about you prosper through neglecting or viola-ting sacred obligations.

Not to bend the knee to popular prejudice. - Success Magazine.

New Goods!

Just received our fall and winter stock of Canned Goods consisting of Tomatoes, Peas, Corn, String and not dishonestly upon the means of Beans, Baked Beans, Peas, Peaches, Jams, etc. New Currants, Figs, Loose Raisins and Malaga Grapes, Just arrived.

> New seeded raisins expected next week All goods of best quality, and prices right. Produce taken in exchange at highest prices.

D. R. Graham FARM FOR SALE.

The farm situated at Rear Arisaig owned by the undersigned is offered for sale. It consists of 360 acres of excellent land, on which there is abundance of hard and soft wood. For further abundance of mart apply to particulars apply to MRS. EDWARD J. CODY, Kaslo, B. C

Farms for Sale.

I am agent for the sale of a number of good farms. Write for particulars. ALLAN MACDONALD,

Barrister, etc., Antigonish.

Beaver Flour

SUCCESS

CAN BE FORETOLD

WHEN THE

DONE WITH

BEAVER

FLOUR

BAKING IS

makes more bread to the barrel than any other flour on the marketbread that takes up water readily, "stands up" well in the oven, looks well, tastes well and is light and nutritious.

Being a carefully prepared blend of Manitoba Spring wheat and Ontario Fall wheat, Beaver Flour is also an ideal pastry flour, making the most delicious cakes, pies and biscuits.

Keeping two flours-one for bread and one for pastry - involves unnecessary expense and bother. Beaver Flour is best for both.

Ask your grocer for it.

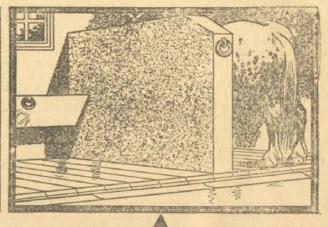
DRALERS—Write for prices on all Feeds, Coarse Grains and Cereals. THE T. H. TAYLOR CO., LIMITED, - CHATHAM, Ont.

better than any other Flour, for oaking Bread and NOS LINY

Flour

relieve at once the disagreeable sensations that come from over-eating. The lover of good things may feel quite safe if he has a box at hand. 50c. a box at all druggists. National Drug & Chemical Co. of Canada, Limited 52





Which of These Pictures Best Represents Your Stable?

F your Stable interior is of wood, you'll do well to tear down those old, unsightly stalls and mangers—and build new ones In fact, the entire Stable—inside and out—should be built of Concrete.

This is the modern material—it has the merits of sightliness, endurance, and economy—and is sanitary.

The farmer himself can, by its use, make many little improvements that, with any other material, would require the employment of

IF you would know something of the possibilities of Concrete, fill out the coupon and send it to us. By return mall, we will send you a copy of our free 160-page book, "What the Farmer Can Do with Concrete." In this book you'll find complete instruc-

thins book you'll and complete instruc-tions for the construction of almost every-thing you can think of, in the way of farm buildings, floors, vats, troughs, etc., etc. Nowadays, for a farmer not to know how to mix and use concrete, is to confess himself away behind the times.

"What the Farmer Can Do With Concrete" will not only inform you—it will also interest you.

"What the Farmer Can Do With Concrete" Tells you how to use concrete in constructing:



Hens' Nests Cisterns Hitching Posts Dairles Horse Blocks Dipping Tanks Houses Foundations

Poultry Houses Root Cellars Shelter Walls

Stairs Stails Steps Troughs Walks Etc., etc., etc.

of "What the Farmer Can. Do With Concrete."

Canada Cement Co., Limited

Name

You

may send

51-60 National Bank Building

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Xmas Gifts-A. Kirk & Co. Entertainment—Celtic Hall.
Tax Notice—F. H. McPhee
Sleighs for Sale — R. Chisholm,
New Grocery Store—D. Chisholm. Collection Notice—James Brophy. Xmas Gifts — Palace Clothing Co. Xmas Gifts-Chis., Sweet & Co. Xmas Sailings to Boston-D. A. R. Cold Weather Goods-D. G. Kirk. Sleighs, Harness, etc., - D. Mc-

Tenders for Extension to Breakwater, R. C. Desrochers. Bob-Sleds for Sale—Dougald Mc-Eachern.

LOCAL ITEMS

THE ORDOS for this Dioces have not been received up to the present.

THERE HAVE been no further cases of small-pox at the Harbor, Antigonish. Those afflicted are recovering.

ST. F. X. COLLEGE closes for the Christmas vacation on December 22nd and will re-open on January 12th.

MT. ST. BERNARD Convent closes on December 23, re-opening on January UHEAP EXCURSION Rates to Boston via the Dominion Atlantic Railway

are advertised in this issue, in another THE STORES of Antigonish will continue open each week evening, com-mencing with to-night, until the New

THE NEW MUNICIPAL COUNCIL WILL commence its first session on Tuesday, Jan. 10th, 1911, and the Revisors Appeal Court will sit on Tuesday,

January 25th. Among our death notices this week are four from the Margarees. The great ages of all the deceased is striking, one of them being reported at one hundred years. The ages of the four deceased combined totals 349 years. We believe any other community will have trouble to show such great lon-

SMALL-POX.—Happily Antigonish is now over any danger from small-pox. While two children are still subjected to quarantine regulations, it is known that they are about free of the disease and the continuance of the quarantine is merely for the purpose of taking

thorough precautions against any fur-ther cases of the disease arising in Town. THE PROVINCIAL Crop Report, just issued by the Secretary of Agriculture for Nova Scotia, says "that the season

of 1910 will probably be remembered for years to come. It was one in which the production of hay, grain, root, etc., and the character of the pastures was far above average; whereas, the fruit crop was by contrast, the most signal failure the province has ever experienced. It was the general farmers' year, and the fruit farmers' off year. The season opened up about three weeks earlier than that of 1909 and vegetation was fully three weeks ahead of the previous year's growth. The latter part of May and the early part of June brought cool weather, accompanied by frequent rain falls. Several frosts were experienced at this time, notably on June 5th and 6th, when considerable damage was done. During the summer, rainsfell regularly and the conditions were almost ideal for growth of all crops. The fall has been one of the most open and free from frosts that has been experienced in the province, even at the date of writing, December 1st, there has been compar-atively little frost." It also gives the following estimate of the yield this year in the staple crops of our farms: Acreage

1,266,160 Hay......666,400 5,500,000144,900 Oats, Wheat, ... 21,630 Barley, ... 10,900 Barley, Buckwheat 18,000 406,000 65,100 Beans, 3,100 11,500 7,280,000 160 Potatoes. 45,500

MARRIAGES. - A quiet but interesting ceremony, performed by Rev. Father Chisholm, P. P., took place at St. Andrew's on Nov. 22nd, when Miss Minnie McDonald, daughter of Donald McDonald, of that place, was united in matrimony to Mr. Allan McDonald, of S. S. Harbor. The bridesmaid was Miss Sophia McDonald, of Malignant Brook, cousin of the bride, and the groom was assisted by his cousin, Mr. Angus McDonald of Salt Springs. The bride is one of our most, popular young ladies. Her rare musical talents were for the last ten years or more a source of much strength to our parish choir, and on the eve of her marriage the members of the choir, in recognition of those services, and as an ex-pression of regret at her departure, presented her with an appropriate address, accompanied by a suitable gift. The numerous other presents which she received testified to the re-

which she received testified to the regard in which she was held. The many friends of the young couple wish them many years of happiness.

A pretty wedding was solemnized at St. Joseph's Church, Butte, Montana on Tuesday, November 8, when Miss Cathrine McDonald and Mr. John McDonald were united in marriage by Rev. Father Hauna. The bride is a charming young woman, who will Wallace's Suggestions for Xmas Jewelry Gifts is a charming young woman, who will make the man of her choice an estimable wife. The bridegroom is employ-ed at the Berkley mine and has scores of friends in the city, who extend to him sincere congratulations. bride was attended by Miss Annie Mc-Donald and the bridegroom by Alex McDonald. A sumptuous wedding supper was served at the home of the bridegroom. Many handsome wedding gift "were presented to the happy couple, who will make their home at A Swan Formtain Pen.
A Plain or Gem-Set Locket.
A Silver Photo Frame.
A Silver Photo Frame.

1960 Third avenue. One of the happy events of the season was the wedding Tuesday, Nov. 22, of Miss Genevieve Evelina Dorris 22, of Miss Genevieve Evelina Dorris to William D. Floyd, at the St. James Catholic church. Rev. Father Morris spoke the words that made them man and wife, after which those present went to the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jake Dorris, where a bounteous wedding breakfast was served. There were present only the immediate family of the bride, and one of the groom's best friends. Mrs. one of the groom's best friends. Mrs.

Floyd was born in Aitkin, Minn., 20 years ago, but for the past 11 years has made her home in Plains with her parents, where for the last three years she has been employed in the dry goods department of the McGowan Commercial Co. Mr.Floyd was born in Antigonish, Nova Scotia, 26 years ago. He came to Plains about a year ago, and has been employed in the capacity of second trick operator for the N.P. at the local depot. The couple were attended by Leona Dorris, a sister of the heide as bridgened and Geo. the bride as bridesmaid, and Geo. Weels as best man. The happy pair left on 4I Tuesday for an extended wedding trip to coast points, and will be home to their friends about Dec. 1st.—The Plainsman, of Plains, Mon-

Personals.

Mr. John Leyden of Tracadie, Ant.,

Mr. M. F. Tompkins relieving agent of the I. C. R., has been appointed chief clerk in the office of District Agent Smiley at Halifax. Mr. Tompkins has had much experience on the I. C. R. and is regarded as a valuable official. He is a native of Margaree, C. B.

Among the Advertisers.

Handsleds from 35c. up at C. J. Mac-

Kodaks for Xmas at Copelands drug store.

For apples, oranges, grapes, figs, dates, go to C. B. Whidden & Son.

First class new sleighs just received and for sale by C. B. Whidden & Son. Fresh beef, pork, and sausages at Whidden's.

A few second-hand sleighs for sale by O. B. Whidden & Son.

Fresh calved cows wanted at once, by C. B. Whidden & Son.

Don't let our special Xmas offer get away from you. Palace Clo. Co. It will pay you to be here this week and early at that. Palace Clo. Co.

Fancy boxes of chocolates from ten cents to four dollars.

A good line of toys at your prices. Haley's Market.

Nuts, raisins, currants, confectionery, of all kinds, tons, tons of every thing for Christmas. Haley's Market. See our window display of Xmas neckwear, 25 cents to \$1.00. Palace

Our Xmas shoes, rubbers, overshoes. Price is a little like finding money. Palace Clo. Co.

The man who never misses a good thing is headed for our special Xmas bargains. Palace Clo. Co.

There are more sensible gifts for a man in a clothing store than anywhere else. Come and see. Palace Clo. Co. Same old story—What shall I give him for Xmas? Come here and we'll tell you. Palace Clo. Co.

Miss A. Cunningham is selling bal-ance of this season's felt hats at cost

8 Pipes and pouches, all and every-thing for a suitable present for your gentleman friend. Haley's Market.

Tons of confectionery, 10 cents per pound, 3 lbs. for 25 cents. Haley's Market.

Thousands of oranges arriving for Xmas week; 10 cents per dozen; three dozen for 25c. Haley's Market.

Girl wanted for general housework on accustomed to children to Mrs. A. W. Girroir.

For sale, a Clyde colt, 18 months'old, and a cow due to calve in January-Apply to Dan. H, McPherson, Frasers

We are giving the clothing trade in this vicinity a great shaking up these days. Palace Clo. Co.

There's a constant flow of bargains from our Xmas, offer. Have you been in? Palace Clo. Co.

Such a showing of Xmas neckwear, you'll hardly find elsewhere. Our neckwear is different; 25 cents to \$1.00. Palace Clo. Co.

If you don't object to saving 50 cents or \$1.00 on a pair of shoes or overshoes, come here for your Xmas wants. Palace Clo. Co.

No fairy tales here, but the best boots, shoes, overshoes, rubbers, etc. Always prices to suit. Palace Clo. Co. If your wife forgets to give you a house coat for Xmas, come in and treat yourself. Splendid variety; \$3.00 to \$10.00. Palace Clo. Co.

The patrons of our Xmas overcoats and reefers. Prices on all wearing sweedes along with the clothes. Palace Clo. Co.

There is a bargain for somebody in that pure bred Holstein bull calf two months old, for sale by C. F. McAdam,

We are always busy and will be more so during the holiday season. Get in early and avoid the rush. Haley's Market.

To my many and increasing number of customers, I wish a Merry Xmas, a Happy and prosperous New Year. Ed. Haley, Haley's Market.

FOR THE LATY.

Gem or Signet Finger Ring. Silver or Go'd Wrist'et Watch. Strand or Pendant Necklace.

An Ebony Bush Comb and Mirror Set

A Go'd or Gold-Filled Watch.

A Plain or Geni set Bracelet A Rope or Link Watch Chain.

A Si ver or Gold Watch Fob.

lambs and three sheep, marked by cut on right ear. Anyone knowing where they are, will please inform owner.

Overflowing with all the delicacies of the season. Get your orders in early as possible so that we can give them the satisfaction and attention we wish to. Haley s Market.

Toys galore at Bonner's.

New Grocery Store.

The subscriber will open on

THURSDAY, DEC 15,

a store at the corner of Main and Haw-thorne streets, West End, with a full

GROCERIES, CROCKERYWARE, ETC.

All are New Goods, just opened. These Goods were bought at spot cash, and will be sold at a small advance on cost.

DANIEL CHISHOLM. Antigonish, Dec. 13, 1910.

Collection Notice.

All past due accounts not settled before the first of January, 1911, will be handed over collection without further

JAMES BROPHY,

TAX NOTICE.

Owing to the illness of Collector Chisholm, of Antigonish Harbor, Mr. John McGillivray, his near neighbor, has been furnished with a new Tax List. Payment of County and Poor Rates can be made to him by all persons in that section of Morristown dis-F. H. MACPHIE,

Municipal Treasurer.

Antigonish, N. S., Dec. 13, 1910.

Hand-Made Sleighs For Sale.

The undersigned has a few FIRST-CLASS Hand-Made Sleighs for sale at reasonable prices, R. CHISHOLM, St. Ninian St., Antigonish.

H. PRICEWEBBER'S Boston Comedy Co.

Celtic Hall, Antigonish

ONE NIGHT ONLY.

DECEMBER 31ST.

Girl Wanted

Girl wanted for general housework pply to MRS. L. R. RETTIE, Apply to

Teamsters Wanted.

Two good, steady, reliable men to wok as drivers and teamsters.

Address

A choice lot of fat July herring for sale. Call early and secure a half barrel. The July catch of Herring was very small. F. R. TROTTER.

Any person or persons cutting wood or timber or in any other way trespas-sing upon the lands lately owned by Allan McGillivray, Fairmont, without authority from me, will be prosecuted to the utmost extent of the law.

F. H. MACPHIE.

Agent of present owner.

By order,

R. C. DI

Department of Public Works,

Strayed, from the premises of Antigonish, N. S., Nov. 30, 1910.

FOR THE BABY

Rings.

Spoons.

Cups.

Necklaces.

Childs' Sets.

Bracelets.

Brooches.

ready for your inspection or mail orders. Goods as represented or money refunded.

day to make Somebody Happier.

1910 Christmas Greeting

Let / be not a sac-Pleasure.

A Man's Christmas. To help you solve the problem of

What to Get for Him

WE SUGGEST THE FOLLOWING:

Things that Men like, any of which make a fine Gift.

CRAVATS, 25c. to \$1.25. MUFFLERS, 25c. to \$3,00. SUSPENDERS, 25c. to \$1.50. FANCY SOCKS, 15c. to 50c. KID GLOVES, 75c. to \$2.50. LINEN HDKFS, 15c. to 50c. SILK HDKFS, 25c. to \$1.00. GENTAL HDKFS, 15c. to 50c. CUFF BUTTONS, 25c. to \$1.50. STICK PINS, 25c. to \$2.00. UMBRELLAS. 75c. to \$5.00.

The Best Xmas Gift is Something to Wear, Because It is the Most Highly appreciated So during the holiday season we

10 to 25 Percent. off our Reg. Price on all Men's Youths' and Boys' Suits, Overcoats, Reefers, Pants,

etc. etc. 25 to 50 Per Cent. off on odd lots. Gifts Worth Giving.

MEN'S SUITS, \$6.00 to \$20.00.

MEN'S OVERCOATS, \$5.00 to \$18.00.

RAIN COATS, \$2.50 to \$15.00.

HOUSE COATS, \$3.50 to \$8.00,

BATH ROBES, \$3.00 to \$10.00,

SWEATER COATS, \$1.00 to \$4.50,

FANCY VESTS, \$1.50 to \$5.00.

TRUNKS, \$2.00 to \$15.00,

SUIT CASES, \$1.25 to \$12.00.

SUIT CASES, \$1.25 to \$12.00. TRAVELING BAGS, \$2.00 to \$15.00. NIGHT ROBES, \$1.00 to \$3.00. UNDERWEAR, 49c. to \$3.00

So don't fail to take advantage of this XMAS GIFT, also big bargains on

will allow from

Shoes, Overshoes, Slippers, Rubbers, Larrigans, etc., etc.

For months we have been working, planning, searching, buying, preparing to assemble this, the finest, we believe, assortment of holiday goods for men that notorites have ever viewed. Every effort has been put forth to get the very newest and best in Gentlemen's correct apparel, and you can rest assured that any XMAS GIFTS purchased here are sure to be highly appreciated. The reliable store for all men, and home of good goods.

Don't Forget the Clothing and Shoe Discount. The Event of the Year

Palace Clothing Comp'ny Antigonish,

1st June, 1910.

Halifax, N. S.

Girl Wanted

Wanted, at once, a capable girl for general housework. Apply to MRS. JAS. DEGALLAIS. 39 Dominion St. Truro, N. S.

Patrons of the local Telephone System will please add to their lists of subscribers J. A. Wall, Residence,

To Telephone Subscribers

Pure Bred Shropshire Rams For Sale.

I am offering f r sale 15 pure bred Shrop shire rams—yearlings and lambs, yearlings sired by ram imported from Scotland by Senator Edwards of Rockland, Ontario, and lambs by stock imported by Logan Bros., of Amherest. I will sell cheap in order to clean out the lot this fall. They are all in splendid condition.

CHAS. T. LOGAN Amherst Point, N. S.



CEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and encorsed "Tender for Exiension to Breakwater at Margaree Harber, N. S.,"
will be received at this office until 4.00 P M.
on Wednesday, January 4, 1911, for the construction of a Breakwater at Margaree Harbor, Inverress County, N. S.
Plans, specification and form of contract can
be seen and forms of tender obtained at this
Department, at the office of E. G. Millidge,
E-q. District Engineer, Antigonish, N. S., and
on -pplication to the Postmaster at Margaree
Harbor, N. S.
Persons tendering are notified that tenders
will not be considered unless made on the
printed forms supplied, and signed with their
actual signatures, stating their occupations and
places of residence. In the case of firms, the
actual signature, the nature of the occupation
and place of residence of each member of the
firm must be given.

Each tender must be accompanied by an
accepted cheque on a chartered hauk, payable
to the order of the Honourable the Minister of
Public Works, for the sum of six hundred
(36 0.00), deliars which will be forfetted it
the person tendering decline to enter
into a cont act when called upon to do
so, or fall to complete the work contracted for
if the tender be not accepted the cheque will be
returned.

The Department does not bind itself to accept

The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order, R. C. DESROCHERS.

Ottawa. December 5, 1910.

A Pair of Ebony Military Brushes

A Single or Double Watch Chain. A Signet Finger Ring, A Pair of Cuff Links.

A Gillette Safety Razor.

A Silver Photo Frame

A Swan Fountain Pen A Silk or Gold Watch Fob.

A Kingcutter Razor. A Watch Locket or Charm.

A Gem or Signet Stick Pin.

COLD WEATHER GOODS

D. G. Kirk's Hardware Emporium.

Coal and Wood Ranges, Parlor and Heating Stoves, Stove Pipe, Coal Hods and Shovels, Single and Double Bitted Axes, Cross-Cut and Tree Saws, Genuine Acme Skates, Velox, Regal, Micmac and Automobile Hockey Skates, Hockey Sticks and Pucks, Horse Rugs and Sureinghs Driving Harness, Bells and Whips, Sleigh Shoe, Spring and Caulk Steel, Saskarchewan Buffalo Robes, Coats and Mits.

We still have in stock a few Ladies' Astrachan Cloth Coats, Men's Astrachan Cloth Coats, Men's Astrachan Cloth Reefers, Men's Heavy Cloth Coats, Ladies' and Children's Mitts, which we offer at 20 per cent, less than manufacturer's prices. Call and examine our stock of Coats and mits and get our prices before

Antigonish, N. 5

FOR SALE

A fine residence in Town. Also several good farms.

TERMS TO SUIT PURCHASERS Apply or write to

E. LAVIN GIRROIR,

Barrister, Antigonish, N. S.

A lot of land containing 50 acres, 3 miles from Antigonies, on the Cld Guif Road. This lot has has good hard wood and poles on it. For fur-ther particulars as to prices, etc., apply to JAMES THOPMSON, Cloverville

Landfor Sale

WALLACE The Optician and Jeweler Antigonish, N. 5.

Gold and Enamel Cuff and Beauty Pins, Sash and Veil Pins, Hat Pins, Silver and Ebony Novelties in Mannicure and Watch Articles, Cigar Holders, Match Coxes, etc. Goods sent on approval until December 15th. Out-of-Town customers take note. The stocks of my Antigonish and Inverness stores are

These Bonds are attractive both from the standpoint of security of principal and in interest, and from the excellence of their investment yield. Denominations \$1,000, \$500, \$100. Price par and interest. Yield 6 Per Cent

We own and Offer \$25,000

Canadian Cereal & Milling Company Ltd.

6 per cent. First Mortgage Sinking Fund Gold Bonds Dated

MACKINTOSH

Established 1873.

Members Montreal Stock Exchange. St. John, N. B.

Due 1st June, 1930

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